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**FOREST SERVICE  
EXPLANATORY NOTES**

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# U.S. Department of Agriculture

## 1983 BUDGET EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

**FOREST SERVICE**

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Vol. 19.3

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FOREST SERVICE  
MISSION

ORGANIZATION

HIGHLIGHTS

RESEARCH

STATE & PRIVATE  
FORESTRY





## **FOREST SERVICE MISSION**

The Forest Service has overall national leadership and responsibility for forestry. The primary purpose of Forest Service programs is to achieve proper management and use of the Nation's forests and related rangelands. The outputs from these lands include wood and paper products, gas, oil, minerals, red meat, fish, wildlife, clean water, and a high quality environment for outdoor recreation and wilderness. All of these outputs are essential to the social and economic well being of the American people.

In carrying out its mission, the Forest Service has three major programs:

### **Forest Research**

Forest Service research develops the knowledge and technology required to enhance the economic and environmental values of all the Nation's 1.6 billion acres of forest and related rangeland. The program seeks better ways to use the resources of our forests and rangelands through the development of technology to reduce costs, increase productivity, and protect environmental quality. Research covers an extensive range of subjects and is coordinated with research at 60 forestry schools and agricultural experiment stations at land grant institutions. The research also supports international forestry through cooperation with other United States agencies, the United Nations, and foreign countries.

### **State and Private Forestry**

The cooperative programs of State and Private Forestry are designed to improve production of renewable natural resources on non-Federal forest lands. Financial assistance and technical expertise are provided to State forestry agencies. The State organizations in turn deliver technical assistance to nonindustrial private forest landowners and others. Assistance is offered in such areas as forest pest management, fire protection, forest and watershed management, forest products utilization, forest resource planning, and community forestry. The cooperative forestry programs support investment in the largely untapped productive potential of nonindustrial private forest lands by strengthening the State forestry organizations and their programs. Such lands total more than 284 million acres, or 58 percent of the Nation's commercial forest lands.

### **National Forest System**

The National Forest System contains 190 million acres of public land located in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These lands include 155 National Forests, 19 National Grasslands, and 18 Land Utilization projects. The lands contain valuable natural resources which are important to the social and economic well-being of the American people.

The Forest Service manages the National Forest System under the multiple-use concept for sustained production of timber, forage, fish and wildlife, water, and outdoor recreation. The minerals located on these lands are also making a significant contribution toward helping the Nation meet the future energy needs through the exploration and development of coal, oil, gas, and geothermal resources.





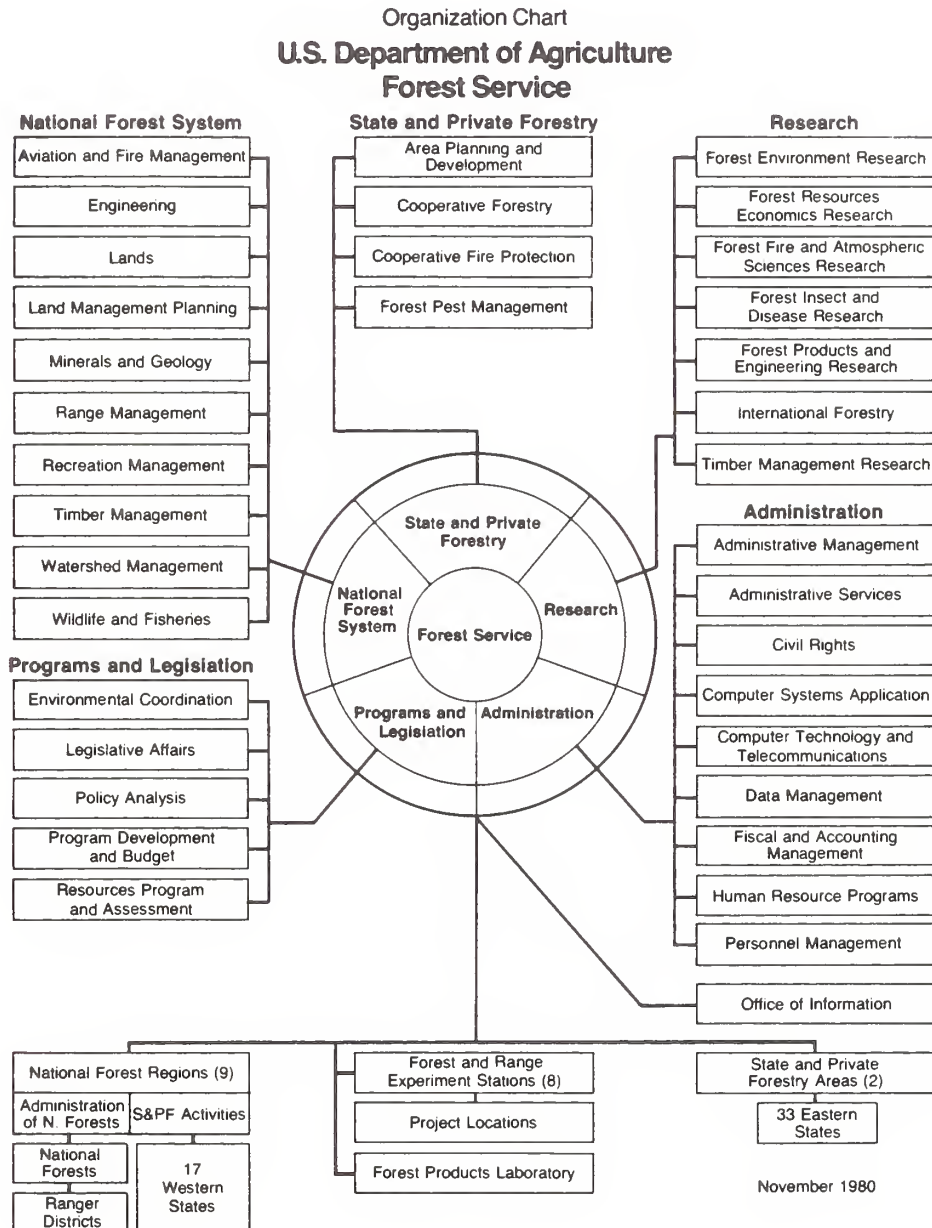




## ORGANIZATION

The Forest Service is a highly decentralized agency with approximately 98 percent of its personnel located in the field.

The following organizational chart and maps illustrate how the Forest Service is organized to carry out its programs.



**Legend:**

- National Forests
- National Grasslands
- Regional Boundaries
- Regional Headquarters
- Forest and Range Experiment Station Headquarters
- Forest Products Laboratory
- State and Private Forestry
- Area Headquarters

**Regions:**

- Northern Region
- Pacific Northwest Region
- Pacific Southwest Region
- Southern Region
- Rocky Mountain Region
- Alaska Region

**Headquarters:**

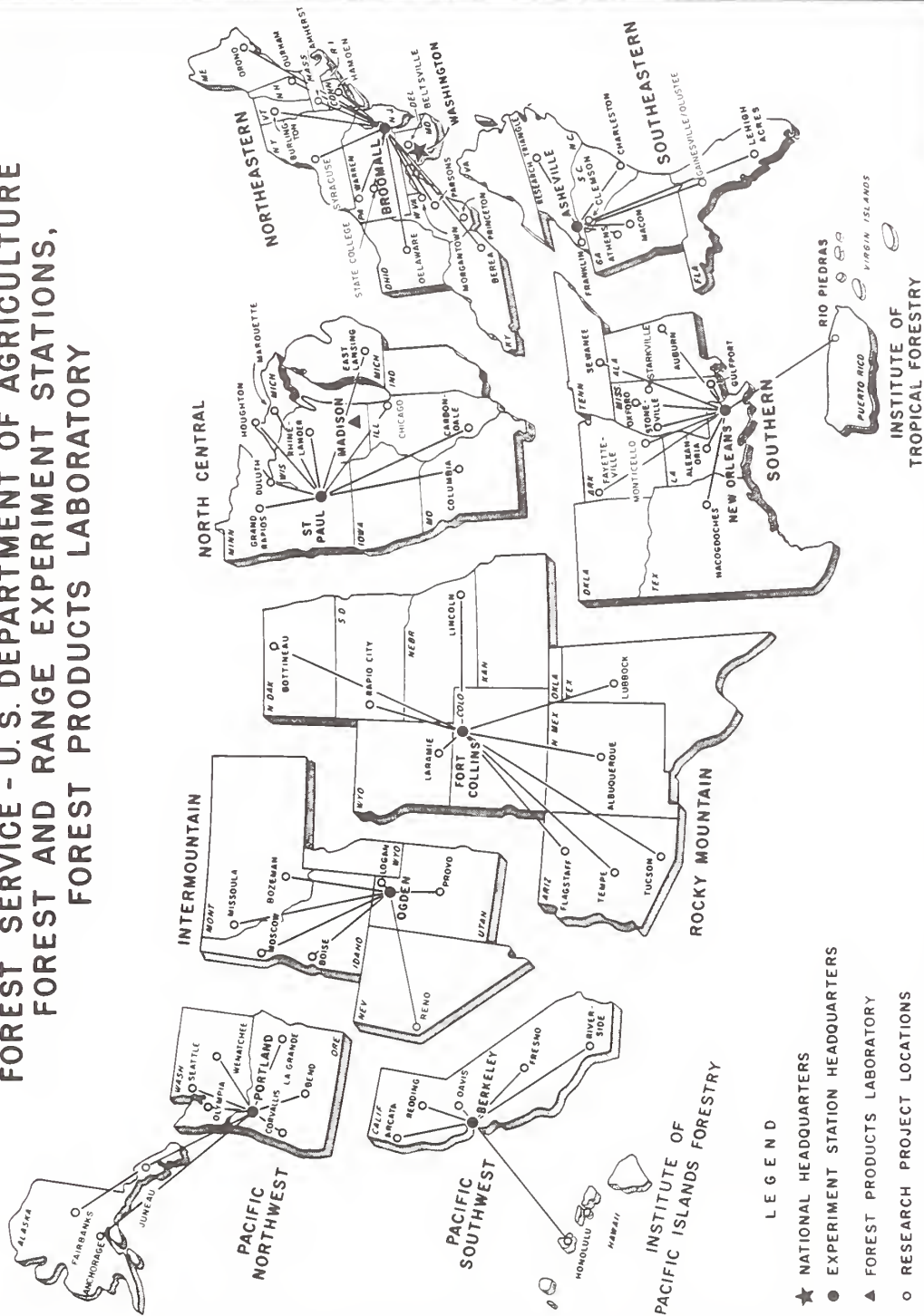
- Forest Products Laboratory
- Forest and Range Experiment Station Headquarters
- Area Headquarters

**Scale:**

0 100 200 Miles

**North Arrow**

# FOREST SERVICE - U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATIONS, FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY



# Field Offices of the Forest Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture



## NATIONAL FORESTS<sup>1</sup>

### Northern Region

Federal Bldg.,  
Missoula, Mont. 59807

#### Idaho—

Clearwater	Orofino	83544
<i>Idaho Panhandle National Forests</i>	Coeur d'Alene	83814
Coeur d'Alene		
Kamksu		
St. Joe		
Nezperce	Grangeville	83530

#### Montana—

Beaverhead	Dillon	59725
Bitterroot	Hamilton	59840
Custer	Billings	59103
Deerlodge	Butte	59701
Flathead	Kalispell	59901
Gallatin	Bozeman	59715
Helena	Helena	59601
Kootenai	Libby	59923
Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	59403
Lolo	Missoula	59801

### Rocky Mountain Region

11177 W. 8th Ave.

Box 25127

Lakewood, Colo. 80225

#### Colorado—

Arapaho-Roosevelt <sup>2</sup>	Ft. Collins	80521
Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre-Gunnison <sup>2</sup>	Delta	81416
Pike-San Isabel <sup>2</sup>	Pueblo	81008
Rio Grande	Monte Vista	81144
Routt	Steamboat Springs	80477
San Juan	Durango	81301
White River	Glenwood Springs	81601

#### Nebraska—

Nebraska-Samuel R. McKelvie <sup>2</sup>	Chadron	69337
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#### South Dakota—

Black Hills	Custer	57730
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#### Wyoming—

Bighorn	Sheridan	82801
Medicine Bow	Laramie	82070
Shoshone	Cody	82414

### Southwestern Region

517 Gold Ave., SW,  
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87102

#### Arizona—

Apache-Sitgreaves <sup>2</sup>	Springerville	85938
Coconino	Flagstaff	86001
Coronado	Tucson	85702
Kaibab	Williams	86046
Prescott	Prescott	86301
Tonto	Phoenix	85034

#### New Mexico—

Carson	Taos	87571
Cibola	Albuquerque	87112
Gila	Silver City	88061
Lincoln	Alamogordo	88310
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	87501

### Intermountain Region

324 25th St.,

Ogden, Utah 84401

#### Idaho—

Boise	Boise	83706
Caribou	Pocatello	83201
Challis	Challis	83226
Payette	McCall	83638
Salmon	Salmon	83467
Sawtooth	Twin Falls	83301
Targhee	St. Anthony	83445

#### Nevada—

Humboldt	Elko	89801
Toiyabe	Reno	89501

#### Utah—

Ashley	Vernal	84078
Dixie	Cedar City	84720
Fishlake	Richfield	84701
Manti-LaSal	Price	84501
Uinta	Provo	84601
Wasatch-Cache <sup>2</sup>	Salt Lake City	84138

#### Wyoming—

Bridger-Teton <sup>2</sup>	Jackson	83001
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### PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

630 Sansome St.,  
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

#### California—

Angeles	Pasadena	91101
Cleveland	San Diego	92188
Eldorado	Placerville	95667
Inyo	Bishop	93514
Klamath	Yreka	96097
Lassen	Susanville	96130
Los Padres	Goleta	93107
Mendocino	Willows	95988
Modoc	Alturas	96101
Plumas	Quincy	95971
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	92408
Sequoia	Porterville	93257
Shasta-Trinity <sup>2</sup>	Redding	96001
Sierra	Fresno	93721
Six Rivers	Eureka	95501
Stanislaus-Calaveras		
Big Tree <sup>2</sup>	Sonora	95370
Tahoe	Nevada City	95959

### Pacific Northwest Region

319 SW Pine St.,

P.O. Box 3623,

Portland, Oreg. 97208

#### Oregon—

Deschutes	Bend	97701
Fremont	Lakeview	97630
Malheur	John Day	97845
Mt. Hood	Portland	97233
Ochoco	Prineville	97751
Rogue River	Medford	97501
Siskiyou	Grants Pass	97526
Siuslaw	Corvallis	97330
Umatilla	Pendleton	97801
Umpqua	Roseburg	97470
Wallowa-Whitman <sup>2</sup>	Baker	97814
Willamette	Eugene	97440
Winema	Klamath Falls	97601

#### Washington—

Colville	Colville	99114
Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	98660
Mt. Baker		
Snoqualmie <sup>2</sup>	Seattle	98101
Okanogan	Okanogan	98840
Olympic	Olympia	98501
Wenatchee	Wenatchee	98801

<sup>1</sup> Headquarters locations in boldface type opposite National Forests.

<sup>2</sup> Two or more separately proclaimed National Forests under one supervisor.

FS-13

Revised June 1978.

**Eastern Region**  
633 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wis. 53203

**Illinois—**

Shawnee Harrisburg 62946

**Indiana and Ohio—**

Wayne-Hoosier<sup>2</sup> Bedford 47421

**Michigan—**

Hiawatha Escanaba 49829

Huron-Manistee<sup>2</sup> Cadillac 49601

Ottawa Ironwood 49938

**Minnesota—**

Chippewa Cass Lake 56633

Superior Duluth 55801

**Missouri—**

Mark Twain Rolla 65401

**New Hampshire and Maine—**

White Mountain Laconia 03246

**Pennsylvania—**

Allegheny Warren 16365

**Vermont—**

Green Mountain Rutland 05701

**West Virginia—**

Monongahela Elkins 26241

**Wisconsin—**

Chequamegon Park Falls 54552

Nicolet Rhinelander 54501

**Southern Region**  
1720 Peachtree Rd., NW,  
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

**Alabama—**

*National Forests in*

Alabama Montgomery 36101

William B. Bankhead

Conecuh

Talladega

Tuskegee

**Arkansas—**

Ouachita Hot Springs 71901

Nat'l Park

Ozark-St. Francis<sup>2</sup> Russellville 72801

**Florida—**

*National Forests in*

Florida Tallahassee 32302

Apalachicola

Ocala

Osceola

**Georgia—**

Chattahoochee-Oconee<sup>2</sup> Gainesville 30501

**Kentucky—**

Daniel Boone Winchester 40391

**Louisiana—**

Kisatchie Pineville 71360

**Mississippi—**

*National Forests in*

Mississippi Jackson 39205

Bienville

Delta

DeSoto

Holly Springs

Homochitto

Tombigbee

**Southern Region (continued)**

**North Carolina—**

*National Forests in North*

Carolina Asheville 28802

Croatan

Nantahala

Pisgah

Uwharrie

**Puerto Rico—**

Caribbean Rio Piedras 00928

**South Carolina—**

Francis Marion-Sumter<sup>2</sup> Columbia 29202

**Tennessee—**

Cherokee Cleveland 37311

**Texas—**

*National Forests*

in Texas Luikin 75901

Angelina

Davy Crockett

Sabine

Sam Houston

**Virginia—**

George Washington Harrisonburg 22801

Jefferson Roanoke 24011

**Alaska Region**

Federal Office Bldg.

P.O. Box 1628

Juneau, Alaska 99802

**Alaska—**

Chugach Anchorage 99501

Tongass-Chatlam Sitka 99835

Tongass-Ketchikan Ketchikan 99901

Tongass-Stikine Petersburg 99833

## RESEARCH HEADQUARTERS

**Laboratory**

Rocky Mountain—240 West Prospect St.,  
Fort Collins, Colo. 80521

**Forest Products Laboratory**

North Walnut St.,

P.O. Box 5130

Madison, Wis. 53705

North Central—Folwell Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
55108

**Forest and Range**

**Experiment Stations**

Northeastern—370 Reed Rd., Broomall, Pa.  
19008

Pacific Northwest—809 NE. Sixth Ave., P.O.  
Box 3141, Portland, Oreg. 97208

Southern—T-10210 U.S. Postal Service  
Bldg., 701 Loyola Ave., New Orleans,  
La. 70113

Pacific Southwest—1960 Addison St., Box  
245, Berkeley, Calif. 94701

Intermountain—507 25th St., Ogden, Utah  
84401

Southeastern—Post Office Bldg., P.O. Box  
2570, Asheville, N.C. 28802

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY AREAS

State and Private Forestry offices are lo-  
cated in the Regional Headquarters with the  
exception of the following Areas:

**Northeastern Area—S&PF**

(Includes States in the Eastern Region—see  
map)

370 Reed Rd.  
Broomall, Pa. 19008

**Southeastern Area—S&PF**

(Includes States in the Southern Region—see  
map)

1720 Peachtree Rd., NW,  
Atlanta, Ga. 30309









## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1983 REQUEST

The changes between the 1982 programs and the 1983 request are highlighted below by appropriation.

### Forest Research

The proposed budget for forest research is 11 percent lower than fiscal year 1982 appropriations. The decrease supports the President's program to reduce the general level of government spending and employment. Primary emphasis will be given to maintaining those research programs that contribute directly to increasing resource productivity and protecting the resource base. These programs are:

- timber management and genetics
- protection of forest and rangelands from insects, diseases, and fire
- range, recreation, and watershed management
- forest products and engineering
- forest economics and inventory
- acid rain

At the proposed funding level, RPA outputs covered by the Statement of Policy as revised by Congress cannot be met. Priorities necessitate the termination, reduction, or delay of some research in the following areas:

- management and use of hardwoods
- lower priority insect and disease pests of hardwoods and conifers
- human and environmental factors in fire prevention
- habitat requirements for threatened and endangered species
- consequences of forest and rangeland management practices on water quality and yield
- economics of nonindustrial forest ownership
- silviculture of Western conifers

Action underway and planned for completion in 1983 to reduce spending and employment levels include:

- closing an estimated 7-9 research locations
- terminating 30-34 research work units
- terminating an estimated 420 positions

### State and Private Forestry

The proposed budget for State and Private Forestry is 25 percent lower than fiscal year 1982 appropriations. The decrease supports the President's Economic Recovery Program to reduce government spending and employment. Primary emphasis will be on those cooperative forestry programs that contribute directly to resource protection and management. Assistance for rural fire protection will be at approximately the fiscal year 1982 level.

A base level of surveillance and evaluation will be maintained in forest pest management. Insect and disease suppression will be concentrated on Federal lands and on State and private lands that are intermingled with Federal lands. High priority special projects such as production of the Douglas-fir tussock moth virus will be carried out under this program.

In rural forestry assistance, improved wood utilization activities will be substantially reduced in favor of forest management assistance to nonindustrial private landowners. The expanded emphasis on hardwood management and utilization and on softwood regeneration will be discontinued with an associated decrease in assistance to States for seedling production and tree improvement.

Urban forestry assistance, organization management assistance, and technology implementation projects will not be funded. Planning assistance will be concentrated in those States where it will best influence softwood supplies and where State Forest Resources Plans will be completed in 1983.

General Forestry Assistance funding for FIREScope and the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies will be discontinued. A \$3,000,000 grant will be provided to the State of Minnesota to offset timber impacts associated with the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

### **National Forest System**

The 1983 budget reflects the overall need to hold down Federal spending and the objectives of the President's Economic Recovery Program. In view of this, priority was placed on programs which could help improve the Nation's economic condition while maintaining a minimum level of protection for the Nation's natural resource base. Strong emphasis will be placed on improving efficiency and reducing cost by streamlining procedures and closely examining cost/benefits.

Overall, the fiscal year 1983 budget for National Forest System remains relatively stable with some shifts among resource programs.

The most significant feature of the 1983 program is the increase proposed in the timber sale program from 11.0 billion board feet in 1982 to 12.3 billion board feet in 1983. This level will provide an increase of softwood sawtimber needed to respond to the anticipated upturn in the housing market. The 1983 program is also responsive to the demand for oil, gas, coal and minerals.

In keeping with the need to constrain federal expenditures, only the highest priority projects for road reconstruction have been retained. The road construction program will emphasize new access for timber sales with roads that respond to the immediate project needs. Increased costs for a better road will be incurred only when such action clearly shows an advantage. Future road maintenance costs will increase as a result of this low program level.

The road maintenance program has been reduced, yet we will be able to provide for adequate safety to the user public. Land management activities, including recreation visits, hunting and fishing, fuelwood gathering, and public access in general, are reduced. Administration of special uses will focus attention on only the most critical needs, and new applications will be processed



in a timely manner in connection with projects that can produce increasing revenues or are essential for public health and safety. Applicants for other special uses can expect long delays.

The Wildlife and Fish, Range, and Soil and Water programs are reduced with priority given to supporting timber and mineral program objectives.

### Construction

The 1983 facilities construction program will emphasize the rehabilitation to correct health and safety problems and move toward providing safe working and living conditions for both employees and users of the National Forests. The program includes the first increment (\$4.1 million) to replace the Redding Emergency Service Center in Northern California which was destroyed in a tragic plane crash and fire in 1981.

Road construction funds are used for all work associated with planning, design, and construction of roads regardless of the funds used for actual construction. These funds are also used to construct roads through public works contract and to augment purchaser construction where analysis has shown it to be more cost-effective to construct the road to a higher standard than that required of the immediate timber sale.

There have been significant changes in the Forest Service Road Construction program:

- During fiscal year 1981, major steps were taken to reduce the initial cost of road construction; especially those constructed by timber purchasers. Road reconstruction and road surfacing were greatly reduced. The results of these steps taken to reduce initial road construction costs will become apparent in fiscal year 1983 and subsequent years.
- The season of use of roads built to the lower standard will be controlled. In many cases, this will mean use will be permitted only during the dry season. Often, traffic will be limited to timber harvest and timber sale administration during the operation of a timber sale.
- While timber sales generate the need for most of the road program, the success of many other resource programs is highly dependent upon the road system (recreation, wildlife management, and fire control for example).
- The areas to be accessed to meet increase timber outputs are in more difficult terrain. This is reflected in higher costs to construct roads into these areas for resource use and management.

### Land Aquisition

This appropriation was established by Congress in 1982 and includes land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) and the Weeks Act.

L&WCF: Land and interests are acquired within the National Forest System for recreation, wilderness, endangered species, wildlife habitat management areas and other areas important for public outdoor recreation purposes. From fiscal year 1965 through fiscal year 1981, the L&WCF dollars were appropriated to the Department of the Interior for allocation to the appropriate agencies, including the Forest Service. In fiscal year 1982 Congress appropriated the funds directly to the agencies. The fiscal year 1983 budget request for the Forest Service is a minimum level to cover the cost of closing existing cases and payment of the most critical pending court actions. Land exchanges will be extensively used to acquire priority lands; therefore, cash equalization funds will be needed to balance appraised values.

Weeks Act: No funds are being requested in fiscal year 1983 for Land acquisition using Weeks Act authority. This Act provides for the acquisition of lands and interests within the National Forests to protect watersheds of navigable streams and for timber production. The Weeks Act program reduces the need to acquire road rights-of-way and to issue special use permits. Acquisition costs are relatively low as the lands are generally unimproved remote lands in poor condition. The savings in administrative costs often exceed the cost of acquisition.

The following compares the 1982 appropriations enacted to date and the 1983 request:

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u> (dollars in thousands)	<u>Inc. (+)</u> <u>or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>RPA</u> <u>1/</u>
Forest Research .....	\$ 110,392	97,990	-12,402	189,860
FTE	2,680	2,141	-539	
State and Private Forestry .....	\$ 63,662	47,520	-16,142	138,350
FTE	630	399	-231	
National Forest System .....	\$ 966,791	1,036,569	+69,778	1,613,405
FTE	27,510	26,703	-807	
Construction .....	\$ 254,497	297,505	+43,008	515,364
FTE	5,542	5,834	+292	
Land Acquisition ....	\$ 26,262	7,563	-18,699	137,186
FTE	80	21	-59	
Permanent and Trust Funds .....	\$ 521,285	638,360	+117,075	765,520
FTE	5,982	5,744	-238	
Other Accounts .....	\$ 7,618	6,700	-918	9,093
FTE	87	80	-7	
TOTAL .....	\$1,950,507	2,132,207	+181,700	3,368,778
FTE	42,511	40,922	-1,589	
Allocated Accounts ..	FTE 1,625	1,463	-162	

1/ This column is not the requested program and budget level for fiscal year 1983. It reflects the optimum desired program levels which were projected for fiscal years 1981 to 1985. The need to hold down government spending and employment was considered in arriving at the 1983 Presidents Budget.

# SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Source	1981 Actual	1982 Estimate	1983 Estimate
	(dollars in thousands)		
Power .....	477	525	550
Mineral leases and permits <u>1/</u> .....	17,375	20,000	25,000
Land uses .....	2,123	2,300	2,400
Timber and forest products .....	553,849	947,591	1,548,818
Grazing .....	13,273	11,700	11,700
Recreation, admission and user fees .....	19,407	16,000	47,000
Subtotal, National Forest Fund .....	606,504	998,116	1,635,468
National grasslands and land utilization .....			
minerals .....	44,705	70,100	70,100
grazing .....	1,607	1,500	1,500
other .....	334	400	400
Subtotal .....	46,646	72,000	72,000
Timber purchaser road credit .....	188,654	197,038	105,000
K-V collections .....	125,083	115,000	116,600
Subtotal, receipts .....	966,887	1,382,154	1,929,068
Brush disposal .....	43,844	46,384	50,700
Timber salvage sales .....	11,884	2,389	7,900
Cooperative contributions .....	28,382	30,000	30,000
All other .....	40,790	42,000	42,000
Total Forest Service Receipts .....	1,091,787	1,502,927	2,059,668
Minerals from public domain lands <u>2/</u> ...	63,000	94,900	132,000
Oregon and California grant lands <u>2/</u> ...	23,810	25,000	30,000
Total revenues generated from National Forest System Lands .....	1,178,597	1,622,827	2,221,668

1/ Excludes receipts from public domain land which total approximately \$63 million for 1981 and are reported through the Department of the Interior.

2/ Revenues deposited to Department of the Interior.

# 1983 Statement of Expenditures and Receipts

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(Dollars in millions)</u>
Receipts and income	
from forest resources .....	2,060
All other income or receipts .....	162
Total .....	2,222
Expenditures .....	2,132
Less assets acquisition .....	889
Plus depreciation	
Net O&M costs .....	267 <u>1/</u>
Excess receipts over expenditures .....	712

1/ Depreciation expense on roads, trails, other improvements, and equipment other than Working Capital Fund. Included for the purpose of allocating asset depreciation costs to operating expense.

Three Year Summary of Appropriations  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
FOREST RESEARCH .....	108,453	110,392	97,990
STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY .....	71,167	63,662	47,520
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM .....	1,078,585 <sup>1/</sup>	966,791	1,036,569
Mt. St. Helens Disaster .....	13,442 <sup>2/</sup>	--	
CONSTRUCTION .....	417,348	254,497	297,505
LAND ACQUISITION .....	--	26,262	7,563
ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS .....	754	724	753
ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGE .....	532	314	147
RANGE BETTERMENT FUND .....	6,940	6,580	5,800
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, Working Funds:			
Expenses, Brush Disposal .....	43,844	46,384	50,700
Licensee Programs:			
Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl ....	96	200	200
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements .....	97	100	100
Roads and Trails for States, National Forest Fund (10% Fund) .....	65,458	(78,000)	--
Timber Purchaser Roads construc- ted by the Forest Service .....	44,896	40,200	44,900
Timber Salvage Sales .....	11,884	2,389 <sup>3/</sup>	7,900
Tongass Timber Supply Fund .....	25,000	45,300	45,960
Subtotal, Working funds .....	<u>191,275</u>	<u>134,573</u>	<u>149,760</u>
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, Payment to States:			
Payment to Minnesota .....	712	711	711
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands .....	6,722	11,661	12,400
Payments to School Funds, Arizona .....	161	121	121
Payments to States, National Forests Fund .....	<u>233,622</u>	<u>229,219</u>	<u>328,768</u>
Subtotal, Payment to States .....	241,217	241,712	342,000
TOTAL, PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS ....	432,492	376,285	491,760
TRUST FUNDS <sup>4/</sup> .....	<u>153,465</u>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>146,600</u>
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE .....	2,283,179 <sup>5/</sup>	1,950,507	2,132,207

- 1/ Includes \$100,000,000 Fighting Forest Fires supplemental.
- 2/ Reappropriated from 1980.
- 3/ An estimated \$10,000,000 additional funding will be available from 1981 carryover.
- 4/ Includes Gifts & Donations, Rangeland Research
- 5/ Includes GA for comparability to fiscal years 1982 and 1983.









# FOREST RESEARCH

	1981 Actual	1982 Appn. Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from '82	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
<u>Land and Resource</u>							
<u>Protection Research:</u>							
Fire and Atmos- pheric Sciences Research .....	\$ 8,600	8,869	14,298	9,137	7,217	-1,652	-1,920
Forest Insect and Disease Research .....	\$ 21,283	20,572	33,532	21,197	19,897	-675	-1,300
Renewable Resources Evaluation Research .....	\$ 13,292	13,208	21,008	13,580	11,160	-2,048	-2,420
Renewable Resources Economics Research .....	\$ 5,055	4,735	10,227	4,895	4,345	-390	-550
Surface Environment and Mining Research .....	\$ 1,843	1,836	4,048	1,861	1,331	-505	-530
Subtotal .....	\$ 50,073	49,220	83,113	50,670	43,950	-5,270	-6,720
FTE	1,132	1,154	--	1,154	927	-227	-227
<u>Renewable Resource Management and</u>							
<u>Utilization Research:</u>							
Trees and Timber Management Research .....	\$ 20,705	20,201	35,687	20,870	18,520	-1,681	-2,350
Forest Watershed Management Research .....	\$ 8,835	9,437	18,882	9,718	8,178	-1,259	-1,540
Wildlife, Range & Fish Habitat Research .....	\$ 8,395	9,214	14,811	9,457	7,957	-1,257	-1,500
Forest Recreation Research .....	\$ 2,060	2,121	4,329	2,170	1,920	-201	-250

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Appn. Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1983 RPA (Dollars</u>	<u>1983 Base in thousands)</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from '82</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base</u>
Forest Products Utilization Research .....	\$ 15,713	17,288	27,224	17,780	14,813	-2,475	-2,967
Forest Engineering Research .....	\$ 2,672	2,911	5,814	2,982	2,652	-259	-330
Subtotal .....	\$ 58,380	61,172	106,747	62,977	54,040	-7,132	-8,937
FTE 1,488	1,526		1,526	1,214		-312	-312
TOTAL .....	\$108,453 <u>1/</u>	110,392	189,860	113,647	97,990 <u>2/</u>	-12,402	-15,657
FTE 2,620	2,680		2,680	2,141		-539	-539

1/ Excludes general administration for comparability to 1982 and 1983.

2/ Includes \$325,000 for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation (P.L. 95-495).

## Appropriation Summary Statement

### RESEARCH MISSION

The mission of Forest Service research is to develop the knowledge and technology required to enhance the economic and environmental values of all of America's 1.6 billion acres of forest and related lands. To accomplish this, we must find better ways to use the resources of our forests and associated rangelands through the development of technology to reduce costs and stretch resources. The 1980 RPA assessment clearly shows the opportunities for the nation if we fully utilize the productive forest and rangeland base. On the one hand we need to meet ever-increasing demands for forest products, but we must also maintain land productivity and protect environmental quality. To achieve these goals, Forest Service research:

- develops the scientific and technical knowledge needed for public land management activities on about one-third of the Nation's land area;
- serves as an information reservoir for decisionmakers dealing with national policy issues in forestry;
- addresses short- and long-term problems in basic and applied research which are not dealt with by the private sector;
- provides information and guidance for small private forest landowners, small businessmen, State agencies and commissions, and individual citizens; and
- supports international forestry through cooperation with other United States agencies, agencies of the United Nations and foreign countries.

Through publications, symposia, workshops, and direct public contact, the Forest Service transfers its research findings to Federal, State, and local policymakers, and public and private land managers.

### RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Forest Service research is carried on through a network of eight Forest and Range Experiment Stations and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. Many of the field headquarters and laboratories are located on or near university or college campuses. Long-range research is planned in conjunction with the Nation's 60 forestry schools. Research is conducted through about 240 research work units (RWU's) at 81 locations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Trust Islands. Roughly 4,000 research studies on important forest and rangeland problems are underway at any one time throughout the entire system. These studies are conducted on experimental forests, ranges, and watersheds, and other lands under various types of ownership and management.

The direction and focus of research is kept timely through continuous review, evaluation, revision, and/or termination of RWU work plans at 5-year intervals. Periodic program reviews by the Washington Office and field supervisors, with invited outside participants, ensure that research is directed to timely problems. Based on these reviews, programs are often redirected within existing funding constraints to new areas of emphasis in response to changing national and regional priorities.

The research program is directed by the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service for Research. He is supported by seven Washington Office technical Staff Directors and Directors of the eight Regional Forest Experiment Stations and the Forest Products Laboratory. The problem-solving capability is vested in approximately 970 scientists, who produced more than 1,800 scientific publications in 1981. About half of the Forest Service scientists hold doctoral degrees, and an additional 34 percent hold masters degrees.

In 1981, about 11 percent of the research budget supported cooperative research at colleges, universities, other research organizations, and industry. This effort complements in-house capabilities, fosters strong coordination among research organizations, and frequently provides a means of achieving goals without increasing the Federal work force. While most privately financed research is proprietary for individual sponsors, Forest Service research serves a broad clientele.

#### RESEARCH PLANNING

Forest Service research program planning is carried out in accordance with requirements of the Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 and Title XIV of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1981. While some forestry research can be addressed from national laboratories, most is best undertaken at the regional level close to the forest and rangeland problems. Forest Service research programs at Experiment Stations and the Forest Products Laboratory (FPL), therefore, are aimed at the high-priority technology needs within four geographical planning regions (Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western) and the FPL.

For each planning region and the FPL, research goals are formulated by groups composed of research managers in the Forest Service, Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), forest industry, forestry schools, and Agricultural Experiment Stations. Some goals can be similar among regions; others are unique to physical, biological, and social characteristics of certain regions or the FPL. National research program direction is forged primarily by analysis and aggregation of the regional plans and annual program budget submissions by the eight Regional Experiment Stations and the FPL.

A program report entitled, "1980-1990 National Program of Research for Forests and Associated Rangelands" provides a basis for research planning under the 1974 Renewable Resources Planning Act. This publication is a current guide for long-range forest research planning by the USDA Cooperative State Research Service, and the 60 participating forestry schools as required by Title XIV of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1981.

#### Auhorities:

- P.L. 78-412, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944  
(7 U.S.C. 2250)  
Section 703  
Erect, alter and repair building necessary to carry out  
authorized work.

P.L. 81-478, Granger-Thye Act, April 24, 1950, (64 Stat. 82).

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make funds available to cooperators for the purpose of fostering and stimulating participation with the Forest Service in forest, range, and watershed management research.

P.L. 89-106, Special Research Grants Act, August 4, 1965, (79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 450i).

Establishes authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to make research grants to State agricultural experiment stations, colleges, universities, and other Federal and private research institutions and organizations. Basic and applied research grants are intended to further USDA programs.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, (88 Stat. 476, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1601).

Directs the Forest Service to periodically prepare a long-range renewable resource assessment and program to ensure that the United States has an adequate supply of forest and range resources in the future while maintaining a quality environment.

P.L. 95-113, Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 1281 note and 7 U.S.C. 3291 Title XIV).

Provides for increased cooperation and coordination in the performance of agricultural research by Federal departments and agencies, the States, State agricultural experiment stations, colleges and universities, and other user groups (7 U.S.C. 1281).

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in certain activities related to international agricultural research and extension including to "assist the Agency for International Development with agricultural research and extension programs in developing countries." (7 U.S.C. 3241).

P.L. 95-307. Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978, (92 Stat. 353).

Updates, clarifies, and consolidates current forest and range research authorities that rested principally in the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928; provides a specific forest and rangeland link to Title XIV of the 1977 Farm Bill, the National Forest Management Act of 1978 (NFMA), and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA); provides competitive grant authority; and expands authority for foreign research cooperation.

P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978, 92 Stat. 1649

Sections 5(d), 6(c)(1-2), 11(f), 18(e), and 19

Establishing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Boundary Waters Canoe Area Mining Protection Area.



Authorization: Section 6(c)(2) \$3,000,000 additional for grants to the  
State for resource management activities.  
Section 6(d)(1) \$8,000,000 for resource management on the  
Superior National Forest.  
Sections 5(d), 11(f), 18(e), and 19 such sums as  
necessary.

P.L. 96-487, Act of December 2, 1980, Alaska National Interest Lands  
Conservation Act.

Sections 101-103, 501-507, 703-708, 1201-1203, 1301-1328

Authorization: Section 705 (a) about \$40,000,000 annually  
Section 705 (b) \$5,000,000 annually

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

## Fire and Atmospheric Sciences Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted <u>to Date</u>	1983 RPA (Dollars in Thousands)	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) <u>from Base</u>
Total.....\$	8,869	14,298	9,137	7,217	-1,920
FTE	219		219	160	-59

Objective: To develop methods and guidelines for preventing and controlling wildfires, to reducing catastrophic losses, and for the use of prescribed fires to achieve beneficial forest and range objectives.

Program description: Fire can be destructive or beneficial, depending upon such factors as vegetation, weather, and terrain. Research evaluates the possible consequences of these factors to improve wildfire prevention and control. Scientists develop and test air and ground attack systems for more efficient control of wildfires, and develop wildfire prevention strategies to reduce the number of people-caused fires. Prescribed fires are studied as a substitute for herbicides, mechanical equipment, and hand labor in manipulating undesirable forest vegetation. Scientists develop guidelines for meeting air quality standards and managing smoke from prescribed fires. Methods to balance firefighting costs with potential damages are also studied. The overall research program recognizes regional variations of vegetation, weather, terrain, fire danger, and fire use. Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

Fuel Appraisal Process Evaluates Fuel Treatment Needs. Timber harvesting, forest stand thinning, and other management activities generate woody residues that increase an area's wildfire hazard. This added hazard can be reduced by treating residue accumulations to reduce their flammability. The treatments are often expensive, however, ranging from less than \$10 per acre for some types of prescribed burning to \$1,000 per acre for physically removing unusable residues.

To help managers evaluate fire hazard, scientists at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station have developed a fuel appraisal process. It assesses fire hazard in terms of the average area that can be expected to burn by wildfires with and without fuel treatments. Managers can use this information, together with their knowledge of acceptable levels of fire activity, to select a level of fuel treatment that matches costs and resource production goals.

Much of the fuel appraisal process is computerized. A package of four computer programs has been installed at the USDA Fort Collins Computer Center to provide users with the required computer support. To facilitate implementation of the fuel appraisal process and the computer programs, a series of slide-tape instructional courses has been developed and made available through the National Audiovisual Center.

Fire Can Be A Tool For Forest Management. Research conducted by a team of scientists at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station shows that fire can be used as a precision forest management tool. The researchers have developed criteria for prescribed fires in logging slash so that burning can be scheduled to best meet site preparation, hazard reduction, and other management goals.

User-oriented computer systems can quickly analyze climatological data to predict desirable conditions for prescribed fires.

The criteria are the results of cooperative studies begun more than a decade ago. Smoke columns, air quality, fire intensity, fire effectiveness, and fuel consumption were monitored in the studies. After fires, scientists evaluated plant succession, seed dispersal, seedling survival, new tree growth, presence of small mammals, erosion, and soil characteristics.

Final results and recommendations are included in Clearcutting and Fire in the Larch-fir Forests of Western Montana--A Summary of Effects of Several Resources, General Technical Report INT-99. The report contains detailed site, stand, habitat, and treatment descriptions so that forest managers can determine where the prescriptions can be applied.

Fire Prescription Is Dispensed From the Air. In southern pine management, a prescribed burn can eliminate dangerous accumulations of litter and brush that would cause a high intensity wildfire if ignition occurred on a dry windy day. A prescribed burn can also prepare an area for pine seeding or planting at very low cost, and it can free young pine forests from the competition of undesirable hardwoods.

The appropriate conditions for safe and beneficial fires occur only occasionally, and foresters need ways to ignite large acreages quickly when conditions are just right. Scientists at the Forest Service's Fire Laboratory in Macon, Georgia, have found that fire can safely be applied 10 times as fast from the air as from the ground. Several large timber companies and two State forestry agencies are already using aerial application.

Two dispensing devices have been tested, the "helitorch" and the "ping-pong ball dispenser." The helitorch is a 55 gallon drum and pump suspended below a helicopter to dispense jellied fuel in globs which are ignited just before they drop. The ping-pong ball dispenser utilizes small spherical plastic containers filled with potassium permanganate which are injected with ethylene glycol immediately before they are dispensed. The two chemicals react and begin to burn as the ping-pong balls fall to the ground. The combined chemicals burn intensely for about 2 minutes, which is long enough to ignite ground fuels.

Research is now concentrating on development of specific guides that will minimize risks to aircraft, people, and property on the ground.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	9,137	7,217	-1,920
FTE	219	160-	-59

At the proposed funding level, emphasis will be given to improving the efficiency of fire suppression and enhancing the use of fires as a management tool by maintaining research in:

- fire behavior
- fire suppression systems
- fire economics
- fire effects on commercial tree species
- use of fire in vegetation management

A decrease of \$1,920,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- human and environmental factors in fire prevention
- lightning phenomena
- meteorological aspects of air pollution
- prescribed burning techniques
- forestry weather interpretation systems

An estimated three research work units will be terminated.

Object class information:

Salary and benefits .....	-1,280
Travel .....	-72
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-202
Other contractual services .....	-366
 Total .....	 -1,920

Forest Insect and Disease Research

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Total .....	\$ 20,572	33,532	21,197	19,897	-1,300
	FTE 466		466	406	-60

Objective: To develop technology to prevent or minimize forest insect- and disease-caused damage in forest, rural, and urban environments; and to protect wood in use and storage.

Program description: A major strategy to protect forests and associated rangelands from insects and diseases involves integrated pest management (IPM), which is based on the use of a variety of control and detection methods. Because IPM is not dependent on a single control mechanism such as pesticides, IPM research uses all available information to develop integrated management systems for major forest pests. This includes technology to:

- detect, measure, and predict the occurrence of insect and disease pests
- determine their ecological and socioeconomic impact
- control or prevent damage through integration of silvicultural treatment; chemical insecticides; biological control with parasites, predators, and pathogens; biological organisms; genetic resistance or other means that are economically cost effective and environmentally acceptable

Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

Publication Examines The Southern Pine Beetle. A summary of present knowledge about the southern pine beetle published in a 12-chapter compendium emphasizes findings from the Expanded Southern Pine Beetle Research and Applications Program. The southern pine beetle is the most destructive insect pest of pines in the southern and southeastern United States. It disrupts long-range management plans, reduces yields of goods and services, destroys the timber capital of small landowners, and reduces other forest-related values. The compendium provides a complete synthesis of knowledge of the insect, describes the beetle problem in southern forests and how to manage it, and outlines research and development needs for the future. A recent evaluation by a private group showed the Expanded Program accomplished 262 percent more benefits than would have resulted on a business-as-usual basis.

Seed Orchards of Rust-Resistant Southern Pines Produce First Seed For Production Planting. Fusiform rust is the most damaging disease of planted slash and loblolly pines in the South, with annual losses attributed at more than \$75 million. Among pines genetically improved to resist the disease, slash pine has shown a 50 percent reduction in loss; and loblolly pine, a 40 percent reduction (fig. 1). Genetically improved pines have been used to establish 60 acres of seed orchards. Though 1981 was the first year of significant seed production, by 1985 these orchards will produce enough seed for 15 to 20 million seedlings. The disease-resistant trees will mean millions of dollars more in increased profits for southern pine growers.

Early Warning System Predicts Douglas-fir Tussock Moth Outbreaks. One of the most destructive forest pests in western North America is the Douglas-fir tussock moth, chief enemy of Douglas-fir and true firs. Because tussock moth populations can increase rapidly, early detection and the ability to predict potential outbreaks are cornerstones in any program to reduce losses from this pest. Forest Service researchers have developed an early warning system to alert forest managers when conditions are right for an epidemic to start. The system uses "sticky traps" baited with a synthetic sex attractant to capture male moths. The number captured provides a measure of population trends. By using this system, managers can better evaluate their alternatives for managing outbreaks. Monitoring is now done at more than a thousand locations throughout the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and the Province of British Columbia, by Federal, State, and private pest management specialists. Trapping results from 1980 warned of small 1981 outbreaks in Idaho and British Columbia. Trapping in 1981 has focused attention on additional areas in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia where outbreaks might develop in 1982 or 1983. Pest management specialists will follow these early leads with more intensive surveillance to determine needed management actions.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
\$	21,197	19,897	-1,300
FTE	466	406	-60

At the proposed funding level, priority will be given to minimizing damage to the resource base by maintaining research in:



Figure 1. -- Rust susceptible pines (foreground); and rust resistant pines (background).



- effects of acid rain and air pollution on forest vegetation
- improved control strategies for forest pests especially aspvs moth, spruce budworms, and Southern and Mountain pine beetles
- prevention and control tactics that emphasize viruses, parasites, predators, chemicals, cultural and genetic methods for important insects and diseases
- maintenance and protection of shelterbelts in the Great Plains
- insects and microorganisms reducing values and uses of trees, wood products, and wood in services

A decrease of \$1,300,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- diseases of shrubs and range plants in Utah
- chestnut blight in the East
- foliage diseases of western conifers in Colorado
- virus-like diseases of eastern hardwoods
- pitch canker diseases of southern pines in Georgia
- cone and seed insects in the West

An estimated four to five research work units will be terminated.

Object class information:

Salary and benefits .....	-775
Travel .....	-40
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-80
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-45
Grants .....	-20
Other contractual services .....	-340
Total .....	-1,300

Renewable Resource Evaluation Research

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in Thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Total .....	\$ 13,208	21,008	13,580	11,160	-2,420
FTE	326		326	247	-79

Objective: To provide comprehensive, continuing information about the location and condition of forests and forested rangelands in the United States.

Program description: This research program conducts inventories and evaluations of the Nation's forests and forested rangelands. It analyzes present and anticipated uses, demand for, and supply of renewable natural resources. The program supplies much of the technical data and analysis needed to prepare the

periodic Renewable Resources Assessment specified by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976. States also use this information to undergird their development plans. Examples of recent accomplishments are described below.

Resources Evaluation Assists Industrial Development. The recently completed inventory of Pennsylvania's forest resources is one example of how resources evaluation information is used. A European furniture manufacturer investigated locations for a timber processing plant in the oak-rich region of the Middle Atlantic States. New forest resource statistics revealed the advantages of several Pennsylvania sites. After a State forestry specialist and officials from the Commerce Department went to Belgium with this new information, the manufacturer selected Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, for the new plant site.

California Has High Timber Growing Potential. California ranks second in the United States in total forest area (40 million acres), but over half of the forestland is unproductive for growing industrial wood. The productive portion (13.6 million acres) is some of the best forestland in the world (fig. 2). Thirteen percent of the area is capable of growing 120 or more cubic feet per acre per year. Current yields are less than half of the productive potential and at least 5 million acres are nonstocked, inadequately stocked, or occupied by commercially undesirable trees. If the 1.2 million nonstocked acres were converted to growing conifers, there would be a prospective increase in mean annual yield of 700 million board feet in 70 years.

The intensity of forest management in California has increased dramatically in recent years. For example, timber companies planted and seeded 24,000 acres in 1976 and 37,000 acres in 1977. These investments will begin to yield future timber products some time after the year 2000.

Multiresource Inventories Identify Valuable New Relationships. The additional information now being collected during multiresource inventories in the Southeast has helped to identify new resource relationships. In addition to the usual forest area and timber volume data, the resource inventory for South Carolina provided details about the occurrence and severity of damage to the timber. Procedures were also developed to evaluate the suitability of forest lands as breeding area for nine nongame bird species representing a broad range of habitats. These studies are laying the groundwork for more detailed analyses of a variety of forest resource values.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	13,580	11,160	-2,420
FTE	326	247	-79

At the proposed funding level emphasis will be given to providing up-to-date resource information by maintaining research in:

- State-by-State and nationwide periodic inventory of forest resources, growth, land area change, and product utilization
- inventory techniques and analysis to reduce costs and improve accuracy



Figure 2. -- California contains highly productive forest land, but opportunities exist to increase timber growing potential.



A decrease of \$2,420,000 results in:

- lengthening of average State by State inventory cycle from 11 years to 13 years
- reducing research on the use of remote sensing and land classification as an aid to forest resource inventory

Object class information:

Salary and benefits .....	-1,440
Travel .....	-181
Supplies, material and equipment .....	-109
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-88
Grants .....	-130
Other contractual services .....	-472
 Total .....	 -2,420

Renewable Resources Economics Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in Thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Total .....	\$ 4,735	10,227	4,895	4,345	-550
FTE	112		112	93	-19

Objective: To provide economic and financial analyses of forest and rangeland management practices and forest product distribution systems.

Program description: Studies in this area:

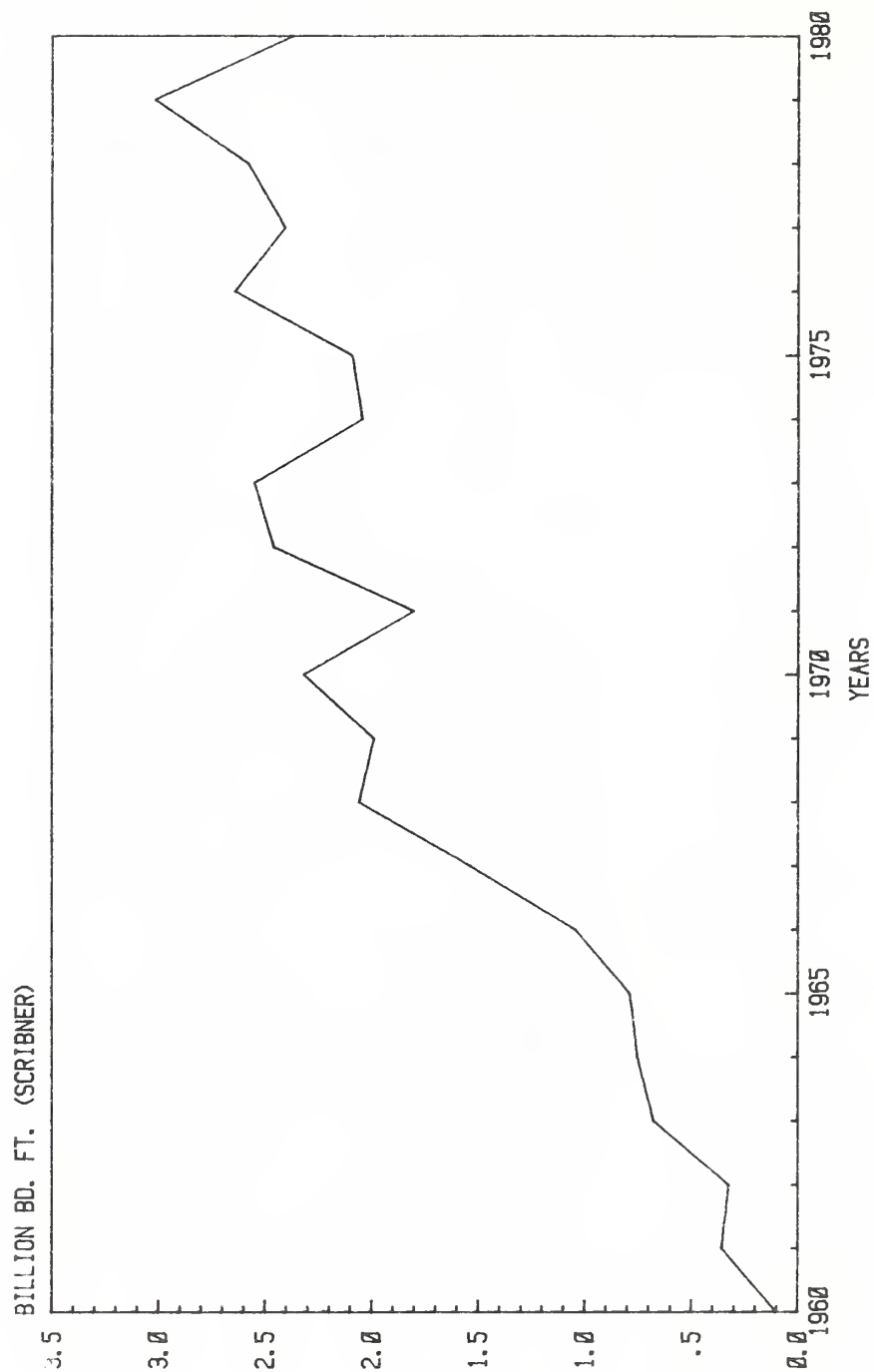
- provide forest owners and managers with economic techniques and information for evaluating management and protection alternatives
- provide forest managers with concepts and procedures for evaluating multiple output trade-offs on public and private lands
- analyze present and future forest product demands, values, and trade patterns
- evaluate the feasibility of emerging product and processing technology for wood

Examples of recent accomplishments are described below.

Log Exports Affect Domestic Prices. The value of softwood log exports from the West Coast exceeds \$1.4 billion per year (fig. 3). Most of these logs go to Japan, where they are processed into lumber for use in Japan's housing industry. Timber owners, processors, and consumers have a stake in U.S. policy on softwood log exports. What would happen to timber, lumber, and plywood prices if log exports were banned? How much volume does Japan need?

Researchers at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station have been able to show what might happen if log exports were banned. The main effect would

Figure 3. -- Volume of West Coast softwood log exports to Japan, 1960-1980.



be to lower timber prices in the Pacific Northwest, benefitting log processors at the expense of timber owners. Plywood prices would decrease by less than 4 percent. Lumber prices would go down by less than 2 percent and might increase if processing capacity did not expand on the West Coast.

Analysis Weighs Investment Potential of Hybrid Poplar Plantations. Intensive culture of fast growing tree species for biomass production either for fiber products or energy use has become a subject of much interest in recent years. Forestry economists in the Lake States have completed a detailed analysis of financial returns under varied assumptions of intensive cultural methods, yields, and product values.

They concluded that hybrid poplar plantations could represent an attractive investment to an industrial user of wood, particularly if assurance of a secure source of wood is strategically important to an operating mill. However, under the prevailing price assumptions, such investment probably would be much less attractive to an individual landowner. Another important finding of the study showed that plantation irrigation does not increase productivity yields enough to offset its costs.

The methodologies developed in the study will provide a convenient analytical framework for periodic reevaluation of intensive culture opportunities as better yield information becomes available or as significant changes occur in costs or product prices.

System Evaluates Returns from TSI Investments. "Timber stand improvement"--TSI for short--is the phrase foresters use to describe treatments to eliminate undesirable and unsalable trees to make room for desirable ones.

Researchers at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station have designed a simplified system for estimating economic rates of return from TSI investments. To estimate returns, a forester must know the cost of treatment, the time between treatment of the unimproved stand and harvest of the improved stand, the improvement in quality resulting from treatment, and the difference in price between the low-value products of the unimproved stand, and the high-value of the improved stand. Other factors considered are the owner's tax rate and the rate of return the owner would like to obtain. With information, the forester uses a series of tables to determine whether a particular TSI opportunity will be economically attractive to a particular landowner.

In many instances, investments in TSI are economically the most attractive in forestry. Whereas tree planting may not yield a profit in less than 30 years, TSI often produces a return in 10 years in the South. Returns on investment are surprisingly high (5 to 10 percent in real value terms) when the percentage of high-value products can be meaningfully increased in that amount of time.

Decrease in 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	4,895	4,345	-550
FTE	112	93	-19

At the proposed funding level, emphasis will be given to providing economic and financial analyses of forest management alternatives and forest product distribution systems by maintaining research in:

- economics of long-term U.S. timber supply
- economics of woodlot management for multiple products including wood for energy
- import/export situation for timber products
- impacts of taxation and public programs affecting forestry
- assessment and valuation of nontimber goods and services from forests

A decrease of \$550,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- regional and community impacts of forest investments in the Northwest
- economics of management of nonindustrial private forest land in the Eastern U.S.
- forecasting mineral development on western public lands
- economics of watershed management in Arizona

An estimated three research work units will be terminated.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-366
Travel .....	-20
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-16
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-21
Other contractual services .....	-127
Total .....	-550

Surface Environment and Mining Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Total .....	\$ 1,836	4,048	1,861	1,331	-530
FTE	31		31	21	-10

Objective: To develop economical and effective surface mine reclamation techniques and evaluate the impact of mining activities on forests and rangelands.

Program description: This program evaluates the effects of surface mining activities on forest and rangeland resources and on its users. It develops, tests, and demonstrates new techniques for planning mining operations, and

develops new methods to alleviate the impacts of mining on forest and rangelands and to promptly restore mined areas to productivity. One example of recent accomplishments is described below:

Mycorrhizae Prove Useful In Revegetation of Arid Zone Surface Mine Sites. Greater use of coal, a major fuel for generating electricity, is anticipated as the Nation moves toward energy self-sufficiency. The Southwest has much low-sulfur coal, almost 3.5 billion tons in New Mexico alone. Most of it is in a region of 6 to 8 inches of precipitation, where revegetation of mine sites is precarious under natural conditions and irrigation water is scarce. But reclamation specialists are learning better ways to increase plant survival and vigor. For example, mycorrhizae, a symbiotic association between plant roots and fungi, can provide such advantages to plants as increased phosphorus absorption, protection from pathogens, and production of hormones. Recent studies establish the importance of mycorrhizae in arid-zone plant communities useful in surface mine rehabilitation. Fourteen fungal species were found to form mycorrhizal associations under field conditions; others showed significant survival and growth responses in greenhouse tests. These and related results of continuing research are applicable to reclamation needs on 40 percent of the mined land in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	1,860	1,330	-530
FTE	31	21	-10

At the proposed funding level, priority will be given to increasing the effectiveness of reclamation techniques by maintaining research in:

- revegetation of mined lands in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Appalachia
- improved trees and shrubs for mined land reclamation
- better placement of mine spoils to reduce acid contamination and enhance reclamation opportunities

A decrease of \$530,000 necessitates termination, reduction, or delay of research in revegetation of mined land in South Dakota, New Mexico, and Montana.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-215
Travel .....	-27
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-56
Other contractual services .....	-232
Total .....	-530



### Trees and Timber Management Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Total .....	\$ 20,201	35,687	20,870	18,520	-2,350
	FTE 520		520	430	-90

Objective: To develop technology and management guidelines for increasing the productivity and multiple use benefits of commercial forestlands, and for maximizing growth of special forest plantations used for energy and chemical feedstocks.

Program description: The program develops basic knowledge of the biology and response to culture of more than 100 commercial tree species. Technology to increase forest productivity is developed through research on:

- nursery practices
- improved harvesting, planting, and weed-control practices
- fertilization and biological nitrogen fixation
- thinning and stand improvement methods
- forest genetics and tree improvement
- growth and yield forecasting

Once such practices are developed, researchers concentrate on preparing guidelines to meet a wide variety of forest management objectives for all types of forest landowners. Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

#### Forestry Intensified Research (FIR) Program in Southwestern Oregon Yields Results.

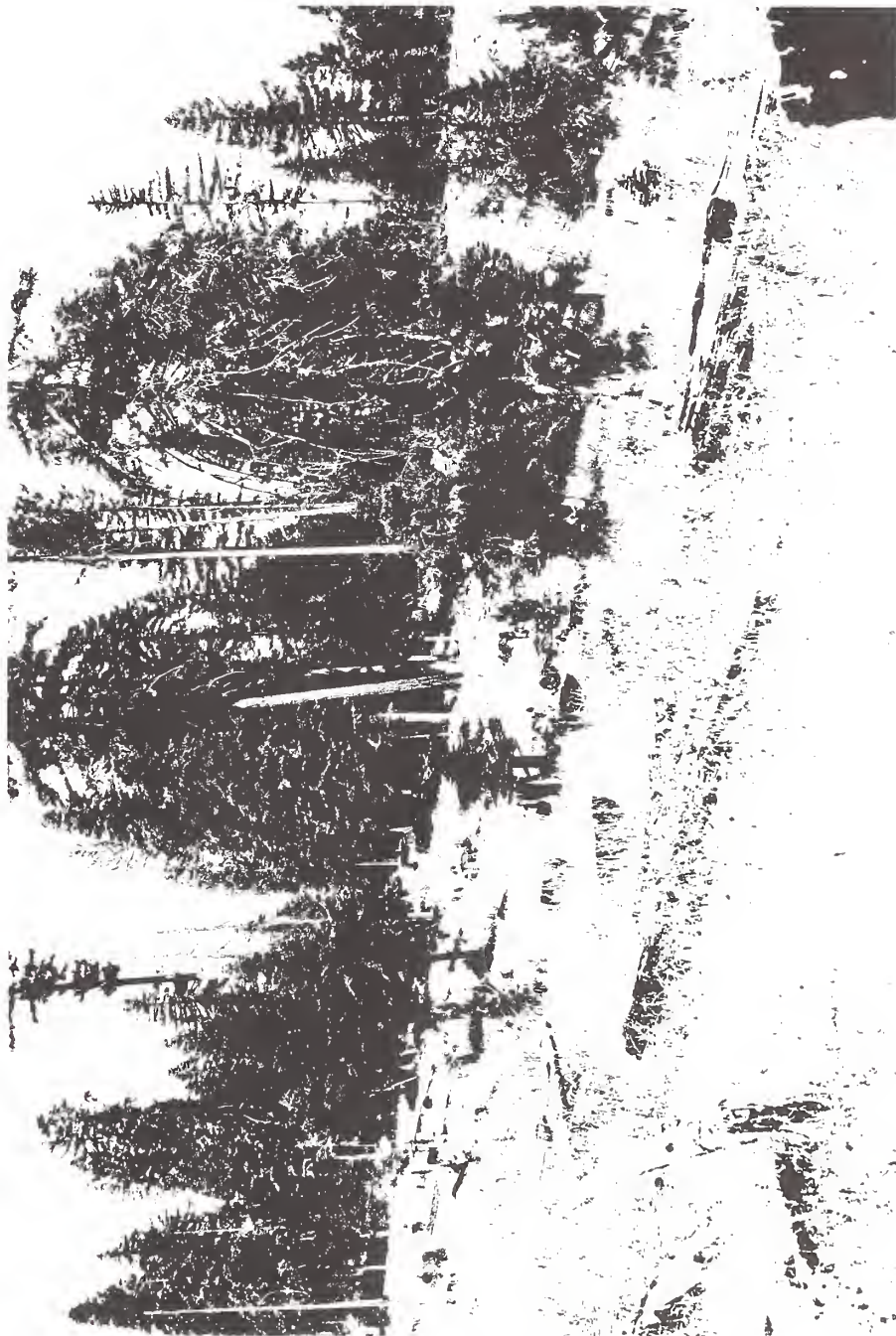
An estimated 1 million acres of productive forest land in southwestern Oregon is classified as very difficult to harvest or regenerate using today's technology (fig. 4). The diversity of conditions causes difficulties in applying silvicultural practices, road building and logging. Much of the remaining forest land requires special care to assure adequate restocking. About 177,000 acres of Federal lands have been or may be removed from the timber base because of harvesting and reforestation problems, resulting in a loss of timber sale benefits.

In 1978, a cooperative 10-year research program was initiated for speeding development and implementation of reforestation and stand management technology crucial to southwestern Oregon and adjacent northern California. FIR is divided into two interrelated phases: the adaptive research and technology transfer phase, and the fundamental phase.

The adaptive phase, which modifies existing technology, completed its third year of technology transfer in 1981. Specialists from Oregon State University initiated three studies and held five workshops on reforestation problems for 410 foresters and landowners from southwestern Oregon. These specialists also completed and published results from four studies, prepared three general interest articles, and produced a quarterly newsletter reaching about 900 land managers.



Figure 4. -- Site of a past reforestation failure: In parts of southwestern Oregon, plantations fail because gophers clip off the seedling stems and dense grass depletes the available soil moisture.



The fundamental research phase, designed to overcome still-unsolved problems and otherwise reduce costs, completed its second year in 1981. Scientists from the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and four universities initiated 36 long-term studies on problems of reforestation, site classification, young stand management, tree improvement, and growth prediction. Results from one study suggests that improved selection of nursery stock can result in more successful reforestation on thousands of acres of hard-to-reforest sites. Bureau of Land Management foresters have begun to use these findings to facilitate harvest of 14 million board feet of timber per year in areas previously withdrawn from the timber base because of reforestation failure.

Successful completion of the research program in 10 years is expected to pay large dividends on private and Federal forest lands. Technology to harvest and reforest Federal lands that have been or may be removed from the timber base could produce annual benefits from timber sales of more than \$50 million. Similar benefits could accrue on other presently nonproductive public and private forest lands. For example, conversion of the 429,000 acres of brushfields and nonstocked areas on forest industry lands could add 55 million cubic feet of softwood timber per year with an estimated annual stumpage value of \$72.6 million. Application of intensive cultural practices to new forests throughout southwestern Oregon could increase stand growth by one-third or more.

In fiscal year 1982, Forest Service funding for FIR was \$1.15 million and an additional \$960 thousand was provided by the Bureau of Land Management. Proposed Forest Service funding for FIR in fiscal year 1983 is \$950,000. The State of Oregon and private companies also provide some financial support for the FIR program.

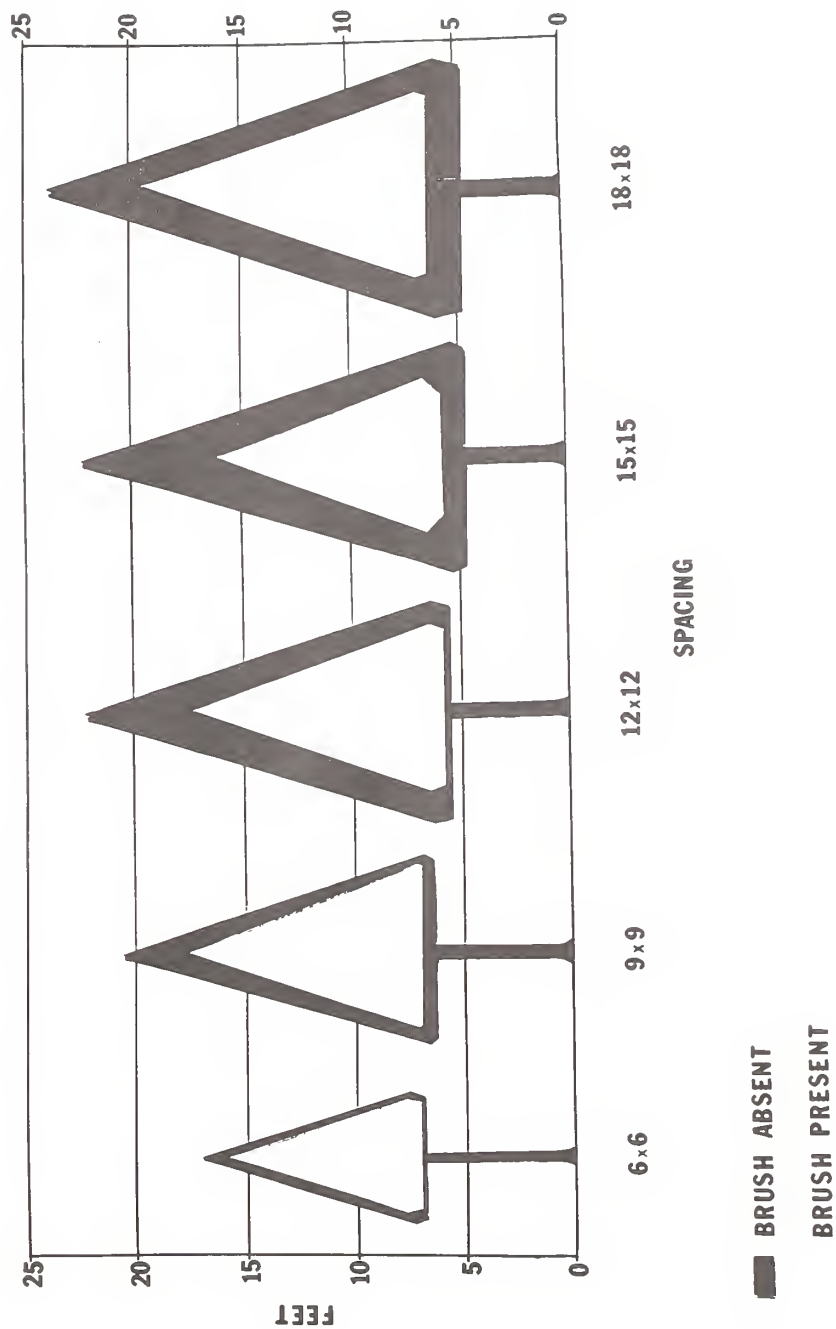
Brush Control Can Increase Forest Growth. Studies in northern California show that control of brush in young ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir plantations results in substantial growth increases (fig. 5). For example, neglecting brush control in a pine plantation for 14 years can cost more than one-fourth the growth potential and delay commercial thinning 6 years. Based on 28-year results, brush control in a Douglas-fir plantation can provide an additional 10,000 board feet per acre at harvest.

Handbook Provides Guidelines For Yellow-Poplar Management. Excellent form, rapid growth and useful wood make yellow-poplar a top commercial hardwood species on suitable sites in parts of the East. The accumulated information on distribution, uses, biological and environmental features, regeneration methods, stand management opportunities, and growth and yield potentials has recently been compiled and summarized to provide guidelines for forest owners and managers. This information was previously available only in several hundred published results of individual studies. This handbook provides a ready reference on management of yellow-poplar for a broad range of landowners' objectives.

New Pollen Management Techniques Advance Tree Improvement Programs. Techniques recently developed for managing pollen collected from southern pines have resulted in a doubling or quadrupling of yields of genetically improved seed. The pollen management techniques include improved storage and viability testing. A special pollinator that uniformly distributes pollen has also been developed. These new techniques are already applied by tree breeders and scientists throughout the country.

# SPACING AND BRUSH INFLUENCE SIZE OF PLANTED PONDEROSA PINE AGE -14 YEARS

Figure 5. -- Spacing and brush influence on size of planted ponderosa pine, age 14 years.



Decrease in 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	20,870	18,520	-2,350
FTE	520	430	-90

At the proposed funding level, emphasis will be given to increasing the productivity and multiple benefits of commercial forestlands by maintaining research in:

- regeneration and intensive culture of western conifers on high quality sites.
- regeneration of southern pines on high quality sites
- growth and yield forecasting systems for managed western conifers and southern pine plantations
- improved management of high quality hardwoods--prime oaks, black walnut, black cherry, and birch
- genetic improvement of fast growing species for timber and pulpwood production

A decrease of \$2,350,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- silviculture of lodgepole, ponderosa, and western white pines and coast redwoods
- tree improvement and seedling production in the northern Great Plains
- silviculture of eastern hardwood species on nonprime forest lands
- growth and yield of managed hardwood stands

Approximately thirteen research work units will be terminated and an estimated seven research locations will be closed.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,600
Travel .....	-75
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-190
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-85
Other contractual services .....	-400
Total .....	-2,300

Forest Watershed Management Research

	<u>1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1983 RPA</u>	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base</u>
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Total .....	\$ 9,437	18,882	9,718	8,178	-1,540
FTE	243		243	189	-54



Objective: To develop methods and techniques for protecting and managing forest and rangeland watersheds.

Program description: Research develops and tests methods for improving and predicting the quantity, quality, and timing of water yield. Guidelines and practices are developed to minimize nonpoint source water pollution resulting from various forest management practices and activities such as road building and site preparation for reforestation. The program evaluates the influence of types of vegetation, soils and climates on water quality and yield. It also develops procedures to protect soil and water resources in watersheds managed for timber production, livestock forage, wildlife habitat, recreation, and water yield. Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

Rehabilitating Gullies Helps Protect Soil And Water Resources. The high natural erosion rates of the semi-arid West are often worsened by wildfire, overgrazing, or inadequate vegetation. Gullying may be a major consequence. Sediment rates for severely gullied watersheds can amount to 100 tons per square mile per day during major storms, compared to perhaps one-fifth as much per year from most wildland watersheds in the United States. Gullies reduce soil productivity, hasten runoff and impede access; some of the eroded sediment ends up in streams, lakes, and reservoirs. Study has shown that properly designed and used dams, revegetation, and other protective techniques help prevent gully expansion, restore soil productivity, and slow runoff (fig. 6). Not only are investments in soil and water resources protected, but the costs of sediment removal from reservoirs and its ultimate disposal are avoided.

Forest Nutrients, Acid Rain, and Time. Nearly two decades of close observations at the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest provide an unequalled record of nutrient status in forest soils and streams. Since 1963, scientists there have developed the longest continuing record of precipitation chemistry anywhere in the United States. They determine the origin and path of airborne pollutants causing acid precipitation. Storms from the West and Southwest bring rain and snow that is more acidic than storms from other directions.

Forest Service scientists and their cooperators at Hubbard Brook also collect long-term information on how timber harvest changes the nutrient status of forest soils and streams. Together, all of these observations tell us how the nutrient status responds to the combined influences of tree cutting and atmospheric impurities. For example, when acid rain passes through the canopy of northern hardwoods, its acidity is reduced tenfold even while its nutrient content increases. Whole-tree harvesting temporarily eliminates this buffering action of the canopy, exposing soil and streams to direct inputs of acid rain. A long period of observation is prerequisite to understanding the effects of acid rain on forest soils and streams. Information accumulating at Hubbard Brook provides a much-needed perspective to devise effective managerial action.

Studies Assess Advantages of Sewage Waste Disposal on Forest Land. Sewage effluent and sludge applied to forest land in small-scale studies caused little adverse effect on the environment, did not affect soil and water quality, and promoted tree growth. Larger scale studies are underway to see whether these benefits can be achieved on forest tracts up to 60 acres.

Figure 6. -- Twelve years after treatment of this gully in Colorado, herbaceous cover protects the gully bottom and most steep banks.



Results of these short-term studies suggest both economic and environmental benefits. For example, operators of sewage treatment plants will have an environmentally acceptable means of sludge disposal, and resource managers can use sludge and effluent to increase wood production. Now long-term effects of this method of waste disposal must be assessed in light of environmental and resource impacts, equipment development, and public opinion.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	9,718	8,178	-1,540
FTE	243	189	-54

At the proposed funding level, emphasis will be given to protecting and managing forest and rangeland watersheds by maintaining research in:

- manipulation of vegetation to reduce erosion and sedimentation on western forests and ranges
- soil stability relating to roads and logging in the Pacific Coast States, Idaho and Alaska
- placement of blowing snow to increase water yield in the Cascades, Sierras, and Rocky Mountains and in the High Plains
- effects of acid rain on forest in the Lake States and Northeastern United States

A decrease of \$1,540,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- effects of sewage sludge and effluent disposed on forest land
- water yield and quality relating to pinyon-juniper forests in the Great Basin
- consequences of land management on forest and range watersheds in Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Arizona, Washington, and Hawaii

Approximately three research work units will be terminated and one research location will be closed.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,090
Travel .....	-50
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-115
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-65
Other contractual services .....	-220
Total .....	-1,540



# Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in Thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Total .....	\$ 9,214	14,811	9,457	7,967	-1,500
FTE	227		227	176	-51

Objective: To develop techniques and management guidelines to maintain or improve wildlife and fish habitat, increase forage production, improve soil stability and vegetation cover, and integrate livestock use with other forest and rangeland resource uses.

Program description: Basic and applied studies are designed to determine:

- productive and effective plant species for rehabilitation of disturbed rangelands
- alternative grazing systems, intensities of grazing to optimize livestock production and maintain other resource values
- impacts of various forest and rangeland management practices on combined timber, forage, and water production; and wildlife and fish habitat values
- habitat requirements of wildlife and fish species

Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

New System Reduces Livestock Grazing and Fish Habitat Conflicts. The impacts of livestock grazing on streamside forage are particularly important in the interior Pacific Northwest, where small headwater streams traversing rangeland contain critical spawning habitat for anadromous steelhead trout and salmon. Scientists from the Intermountain and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Stations are developing grazing systems compatible with maintaining quality water and a productive fishery. A key finding is that streambank stability and streamside vegetation provide an "early warning" of adverse grazing impacts on the fishery. Fencing cattle away from all critical streams is not a practical economic solution in the West. Low rates of grazing by cattle or sheep have very little impact on the fisheries habitat. No clear difference was found between grazing and no-grazing in reducing sediment in streams. While grazing increased fecal coliform bacteria level in streams, water quality consistently met minimum standards for recreational use. Information derived from studies such as those on the Salmon River and Meadow Creek can help managers ensure plentiful forage for cattle as well as productive fishery (fig. 7).

Resource Managers Learn About Using Shrubs. Shrubs are the dominant plants on 400 million acres of native western rangeland. Researchers and land managers are working to take advantage of the natural attributes of shrubs to rehabilitate disturbed areas and improve rangelands and wildlife habitats. In 1981, teams of research scientists conducted demonstration, classroom, and laboratory sessions for over 500 specialists in the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State

Figure 7. -- Cattle grazing near a streamside in Idaho. Scientists are developing grazing systems that insure plentiful forage while maintaining quality water and a productive fishery.



Game and Fish Agencies, highway departments, mining companies, and others. These workshops reported research findings on shrub nursery practices; shrub seed technology; rehabilitating lands disturbed by surface mining; and methods of improving plant communities for range and wildlife habitats. The demand for this information was so great that the number of participants had to be limited at each workshop. Scientists and resource managers are working together to put these research findings into practice.

Managing Playas Can Improve Wildlife Resources. Some 25,000 playas, or wet-weather lakes, dot the southern Great Plains, providing excellent wildlife habitat in intensively farmed areas. In addition to resident wildlife, playas also attract migratory shorebirds, hawks and other raptors, and large concentrations of wintering waterfowl. Scientists at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station are studying wildlife on the Texas High Plains and its relationships to playa habitats and surrounding land use. Research has shown that ring-necked pheasants use playas for nesting and winter cover, with February concentrations that can exceed 300 birds on a single 40-acre basin. Wintering waterfowl use playa lakes for resting. Playas which collect irrigation runoff provide the best habitat. Wetland plants, such as cattails and bulrushes, are attractive as wildlife habitat but are seldom present in playas that do not receive irrigation runoff. Through careful management of grazing, cropping, and designing irrigation catchment basins in key playas, farmers can improve their wildlife resources considerably, perhaps providing the basis for productive lease or fee hunting.

Decrease in 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	9,457	7,957	-1,500
FTE	227	176	-51

At the proposed funding level, priority will be given to improving wildlife and fish habitats and increasing forage production by maintaining research in:

- forage production and condition of range resources
- plants for rehabilitation of disturbed rangelands
- development of improved habitat prescriptions for wildlife and fish
- methods to improve habitat quality in conjunction with timber harvesting and range management

A decrease of \$1,500,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- habitat requirements for such wildlife as upland game birds, deer, bear, and cold water fish
- range evaluation in Oregon and Louisiana
- habitat requirements for threatened and endangered species in Hawaii, California, and Puerto Rico
- California arid lands used for recreation and forage

An estimated three or four research work units will be terminated and one research location is planned for closing.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,015
Travel .....	-60
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-90
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-60
Other contractual services .....	-275
Total .....	-1,500

Forest Recreation Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars	in Thousands)		
Total.....\$	2,121	4,329	2,170	1,920	-250
FTE	48		48	40	-8

Objective: To provide both public and private land managers with marketing and management technology to increase opportunities for, and benefits from, high-quality outdoor recreation experiences; and to develop knowledge to manage vegetation in and near urban areas to maximize economic, social and environmental benefits.

Program description: Research determines the factors that underlie the supply and demand for outdoor recreation. The biological and physical carrying capacities of various sites are evaluated through studies of the site's ability to sustain outdoor recreation without damage. Recreation demand is related to supply through development of management strategies that preserve natural environments, while allowing forest land managers to accomplish other management objectives, such as timber production.

Recreation research provides the knowledge to support planning and management decisions in the travel and tourism industry--an industry that annually contributes \$180 billion to the U.S. economy and employs 6.9 million Americans. The technology developed contributes to management of 713 million acres of Federal forest land and 740 million acres of private forest land. The Forest Service alone invested \$126 million in 1981 to provide public outdoor recreation. By the year 2000, overall demand for recreation services and facilities is expected to increase by 30 percent.

Benefits from urban forests are assessed through studies of the economic, social, and physical impacts (e.g., noise reduction, improved scenic quality, enhanced air quality, increased property values) that urban forests have on communities and people. Research provides management guidelines to maximize these benefits. Basic studies on urban tree silviculture, physiology, and tree protection provide information to manage urban vegetation systems at least cost. Research is also conducted on integrating urban forestry planning with comprehensive urban development planning.



Urban forestry research contributes technology to manage a multibillion dollar public investment in urban forest resources. Annually, cities and municipalities invest \$300 million in maintenance of street trees. Much of the estimated 70 million acres of urban forest land in and near U.S. cities is poorly managed because of insufficient technical knowledge. Without adequate research on which to base planning and management decisions, the tremendous potential of urban forests to satisfy a great variety of human needs will continue to be unfulfilled. Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

Proper Management Reduces Wilderness Camosite Damage. One of the most vexing problems in managing backcountry areas is deciding what to do about degradation of natural conditions in areas of heavy use. Ecological changes, such as loss of ground cover and exposure of tree roots, occur on most popular campsites (fig 8). The common practices used by managers to alleviate these problems are diversion of recreationists to areas of less use or closing campsites. The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station found that such actions do little to improve the condition of camosites, and that a larger area will usually become impacted.

Campsite degradation due to overuse is unfortunate but inevitable. Research has shown that managers should attempt to confine recreation use to as small an area as possible by encouraging people to concentrate on permanent campsites. These sites should be dispersed locally to increase solitude and be located in areas physically capable of absorbing heavy use. Site damage can be minimized by regulating the type of use and, if necessary, sites can be reinforced to limit damage and thus leave most of the wilderness undisturbed.

Urban Shade Trees Affect Energy Consumption. Winter and summer shade can affect home energy bills. Summer shade is desirable because the shadow reduces cooling needs. Shade in the winter is unwelcome because a shaded building or home requires more energy for heating.

Winter shadows are larger than summer shadows because the sun is low in the sky. Although the shaded area is greater, the resulting energy effects were thought to be small in hardwood stands because the trees were bare. Recent research at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station has shown that leafless trees intercept a greater portion of solar energy than previously suspected. From one-third to one-half of the energy is intercepted by winter branches. Techniques have been developed that accurately predict seasonal shadow intensity and location from both forests and individual trees. With this information, it is now possible to layout tree plantings to manage shade patterns, and thus, reduce energy needs for home heating and cooling. In northern climates, this can result in home energy savings of up to 30 percent.

Index Measures Quality of Recreation. While use of forest recreation areas has increased dramatically over the past 20 years, it is generally conceded that management techniques have not kept pace. Consequently, there is growing concern among professionals that the quality of outdoor recreation is declining. Until now, there has been no way for managers to measure this. Without such measures, it has been impossible to evaluate management performance at various levels of investment in recreation services and facilities. The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station has developed a meaningful "report card" index that can be used to assess and monitor long-term recreation management performance in terms of the quality of recreation experience provided. This system is being applied by several Federal recreation management agencies and by State park systems in the Northeast. The National Campground Owners Association has recommended use of this management tool by commercial campground operators.

Figure 8. -- Exposed roots, bare ground, and elaborately constructed fireplaces are typical of many heavily impacted wilderness campsites.



Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
\$	2,170	1,920	-250
FTE	48	40	-8

At the proposed funding level, emphasis will be given to improving the management of recreation resources by maintaining research in:

- reducing impacts of other forest uses on recreation
- protecting and managing rivers for recreationists
- identifying trends in outdoor recreation demand
- cost effective management and maintenance of forests under high use urban conditions
- improving forest recreation opportunities close to home for urban dwellers

A decrease of \$250,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- reducing impacts of recreationists on backcountry and wilderness resources
- enhancing wildlife habitats in urban forests
- reducing home energy costs through planting and removal of trees and shrubs

One research work unit will be terminated.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-150
Travel .....	-10
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-10
Other contractual services .....	-80
Total .....	-250

Forest Products Utilization Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars	in Thousands)		
Total.....\$	17,288	27,224	17,780	14,813	-2,967
FTE	428		428	330	-98

Objective: To provide a sound technological base for improved timber resource management through more efficient utilization, including all tree species, whole trees, small and low-grade trees, and wood wastes; to do that by providing a knowledge base for improved wood processing and wood products; and by reducing energy consumption and environmental degradation in wood processing.



Program description: Research is conducted to develop:

- cost and energy efficient wood structures
- technology to utilize low-value trees and wastes, particularly the more plentiful hardwoods of the East and the logging residues and dead and down trees of the West
- high performance structural panels, boards, pulp, paper, alcohols and other chemicals from wood
- wood processing and preservative systems to reduce wood wastes, pollution, and energy consumption

Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

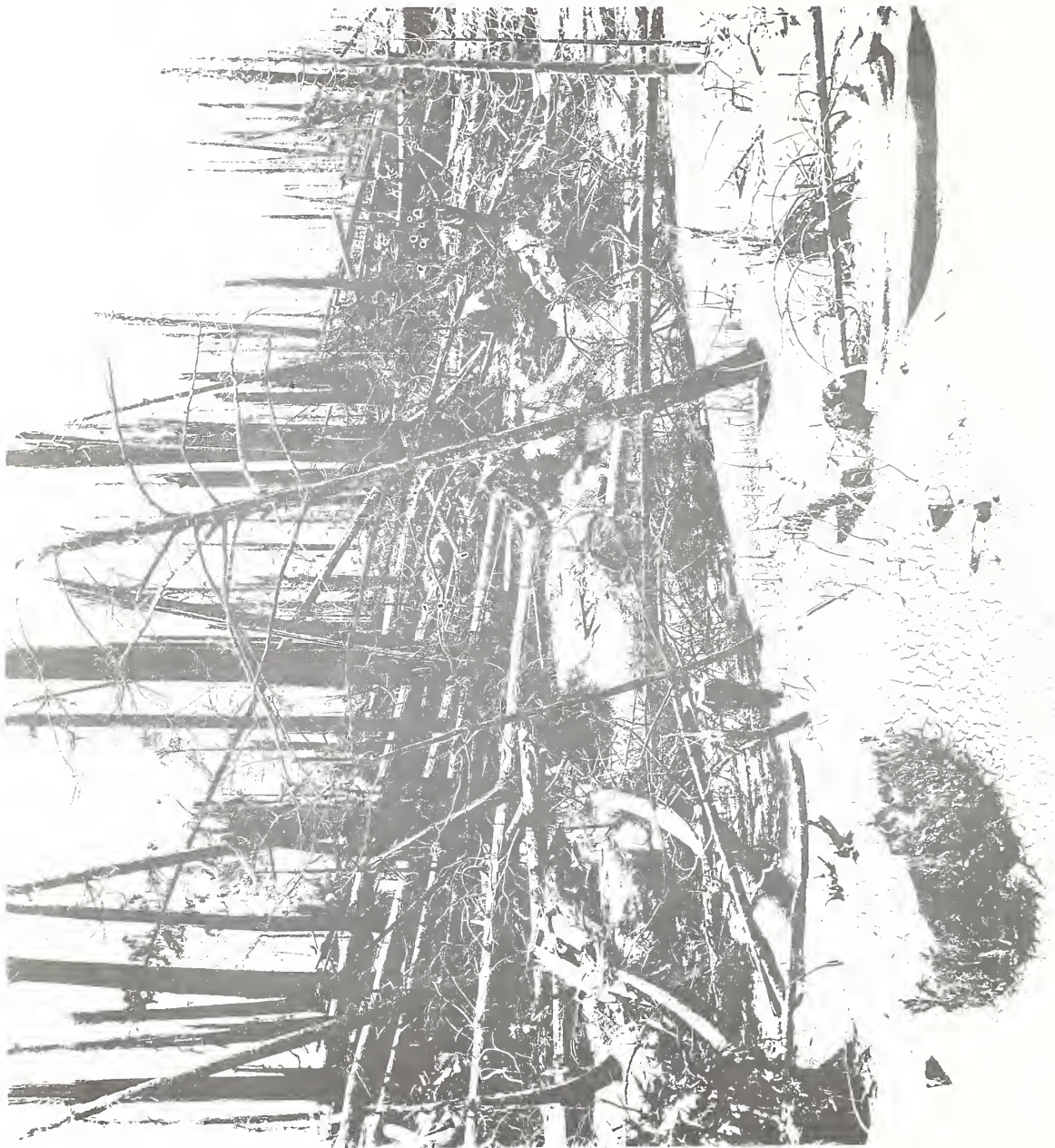
Study Assesses Salvage Potential Of Mount St. Helens Timber. The violent eruption of Mount St. Helens devastated about 234 square miles of timber land in the State of Washington. Unless salvaged, billions of board feet of lumber could have been lost. A study determined the salvage methods and recovery potential for standing dead and blown-down timber. In contrast to other storm damages in the past, the low breakage levels at Mount St. Helens will permit rapid salvage avoiding loss of timber to decay, insects, and fire (fig. 9).

New Biochemical Processes Can Help Solve Waste Disposal Problems. The pulp and paper industry accounts for half of the wood consumed in the United States and produces large quantities of wastes that are a disposal problem. Basic research has resulted in two new processes that could (1) alleviate the waste problem, and (2) result in a marketable product. The first process removes the objectionable dark brown color from the waste water of kraft pulp bleach plants. It uses the sludge from papermill waste treatment plant. When this sludge is mixed with the colored effluent and neutralized, about 90 percent of the color in the waste water is removed. One company is now planning a pilot-scale operation.

The second process uses specific yeasts to convert xylose from wood or from pulp mill waste streams directly into ethanol. This process could double ethanol yields. Ethanol can be used as an energy fuel or chemical. Bioconversion of xylose to ethanol may be commercially possible in 3 to 5 years.

Reconstituted Wood Products Can Substitute For Plywood And Lumber. Research is speeding the adoption of reconstituted wood products as substitutes for plywood and lumber. These products can use wood wastes and small trees as feedstock and greatly reduce the demand for large, high quality logs. Recent studies with Southern hardwoods have resulted in technology for producing flakeboard panels and have led to the recent announcement of a \$25 million hardwood flakeboard plant to be built at Lemoyen, Louisiana. Also, research has been completed that shows Forest Service COM-PLY panels (a flakeboard and plywood hybrid) can be the best economic opportunity for producing structural panels. Four plants now produce a COM-PLY type product and additional plants are expected to be built. New research on the use of steam injection during pressing in the flakeboard manufacturing process can reduce the pressing time (one of the most critical production and cost factors) by 60 to 70 percent. Reconstituted wood is the fastest growing segment of the forest products industry as a result of Federal, university, and industry cooperation in research.

Figure 9. -- An example of standing dead and blown-down timber to be salvaged at Mount St. Helens.



Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	17,780	14,813	-2,967
FTE	428	330	-98

At the proposed funding level, emphasis will be given to better use and improved processing of wood by to maintaining research in:

- reducing housing and wood construction costs
- improving pulp and paper processes to enhance softwood yields and increase use of waste paper and hardwoods
- reducing adhesives costs for structural products
- protecting wood from decay
- improving utilization of logging wastes and under-used tree species
- better use of timber through improved lumber standards and specifications
- energy efficiency in housing
- reconstituting wood products

A decrease of \$2,967,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- engineering research leading to efficient wood construction
- lumber yield from dead and dying western timber
- processes for sawing and drying lumber for increased yield and quality
- estimating total tree volume of hardwoods in the South
- improvement of chemical-mechanical pulping
- use of short rotation wood
- fundamentals of wood anatomy and extractives
- effects of fire on wood in structures
- chemicals and energy from wood as a substitute for petrochemicals
- protecting wood from insects

An estimated two research work units will be terminated.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,925
Travel .....	-70
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-285
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-157
Grants .....	-205
Other contractual services .....	-325
Total .....	-2,967

### Forest Engineering Research

	1982 Appropriations Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in Thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Total .....	\$ 2,911	5,814	2,982	2,652	-330
FTE	60		60	49	-11

Objective: To develop engineering technology for economical and energy-efficient equipment and systems for forestry and land management operations including wood design criteria, harvesting, regeneration, transportation, and environmental conservation.

Program description: Research programs are formulated to address specific regional forestry problems. For example, in the Pacific Northwest, the focus is on logging in mountain terrain and handling logging residues; in the Rocky Mountain area, problems of harvesting smaller trees and road building on unstable soils are addressed; and in the East, harvesting low-grade hardwood stands and operations on steep slopes; and in the South, harvesting small tracts of timber.

The Forest Service is responsible for managing a 281,000-mile permanent road system which requires about 7,000 miles of new construction each year. Forest Service engineers are continually seeking cost-effective methods for road construction and maintenance and determines such through field study and evaluation. Results are disseminated within the Forest Service and to outside users.

Research supports this complex management effort with fundamental studies of erosion, drainage, and soil mechanics underway at several locations across the country. The primary effort is in the 16,000-square mile Idaho Batholith area which spans large portions of eight National Forests. The Batholith lands are highly productive, but extremely sensitive to erosion when disturbed.

About 80 percent of this area is forested, and more than 90 sawmills draw timber from these lands. Over 2 million recreation visitor-days are recorded in the area, and thousands of sheep and cattle graze the land in the summer. In addition, 50 percent of Idaho's water supply originates in the Batholith.

Land managers in the Idaho and similar erosive areas of the West require environmentally sound and cost-effective road access measures to harvest and manage these lands. Major studies are underway on two watersheds in Idaho to provide guidelines for land managers and engineers. These studies address (1) costs and efficiencies of different logging and road construction practices, and (2) the effects of road construction and timber harvest on water quality and chemistry, streamflow, and sedimentation.

Data from these studies are used to develop models for predicting economic and environmental effects of alternative management practices on water quality, streamflow, and aquatic systems. Engineers will be able to predict the impacts



from planned road locations and designs and develop cost information on alternative road accesses. Costs for a given road will have to be justified by the expected performance. With limited financial resources, road access designs that will achieve the best end results for the investment made will be necessary. Examples of recent accomplishments are described below:

Alternative Designs Reduce Impact Of Forest Road Construction. Forest management activities require the construction of roads for access and removal of timber. These activities can result in increased sediment in streams and deterioration of disturbed slopes. In the Intermountain area, the impacts of roads constructed in steep, sensitive terrain are being measured (fig. 10). In the two large test areas under study, 23 separate watersheds are being monitored for soil movement. On 10 of these watersheds, roads have been constructed to different standards and the effects measured. Results of the research are providing improved information for specifying forest road design and construction practices, and for developing the means of predicting impact of road construction.

Tests are beginning on the impacts of harvesting clearcuts covering from 10 to 65 percent of the watershed area. Again, resulting soil movement will be measured. Controlling erosion on road-fill sections, stabilizing road surfaces, revegetating fills and cuts and controlling snowmelt are the major considerations. Sound information relating construction to environmental impacts will improve decisions on logging and roading operations.

Researchers Develop Steep-Slope Harvester. Mechanized small-tree cutting equipment has not been available to operate on slopes over 30 percent. A cooperative effort has resulted in a new harvesting concept for small trees on steep slopes. Forest Service researchers have designed and fabricated a cutting and bunching head for mounting on a unique commercial excavator capable of operating on slopes between 35 and 85 percent (fig. 11). Ground disturbance is minimal. In field trials, the machine functioned successfully in clearcutting and bunching operations in poletimber stands. This concept also has good potential for thinning, planting, and swampland harvesting operations.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	2,982	2,652	-330
FTE	60	49	-11

At the proposed funding level, priority will be given to developing improved equipment and systems for forest management activities by maintaining research in:

- improved harvesting systems for Alaskan timber
- economical and environmentally sound road building practices
- lower cost harvesting for small ownerships
- harvesting logging wastes and small timber

Figure 10. -- Small clearcut units and experiment road in monitored watersheds in Idaho.





Figure 11. -- A unique system for mechanized harvesting of small timber on steep slopes.





A decrease of \$330,000 necessitates the termination, reduction, or delay of research in:

- cable logging methods for the Pacific Northwest
- harvesting timber on fragile, steep land in the South

Object class information:

Salary .....	-180
Travel .....	-15
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-15
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-15
Other contractual services .....	-105
Total .....	-330

Distribution of Research Appropriation  
by Station, W0, and  
Transfer to Other Agencies  
1981-1983

<u>Station</u>	<u>1981 Appropriation</u>	<u>1982 Appropriation</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Pacific Northwest (OR)	16,830	16,732	14,932
Pacific Southwest (CA)	10,535	10,575	9,533
Intermountain (UT)	11,986	11,873	10,626
Rocky Mountain (CO)	11,214	11,154	9,905
North Central (MN)	10,823	10,846	9,734
Northeastern (PA)	18,730	18,590	16,686
Southeastern (NC)	12,443	12,497	11,246
Southern (LA)	15,076	15,097	13,652
Forest Products Lab (WI)	14,902	14,567	12,747
Total Stations	122,539	121,931	109,061
Regions and Areas	1,000	900	--
Washington Office	3,192	3,098	2,954
Transfer to other Agencies	<u>1,080</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>475</u>
GRAND TOTAL <u>1/</u>	127,811	125,929	112,490

1/ Includes general administration.

## RESEARCH

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1104-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
1. Land and resource protection research .....		48,596	43,464	37,287
2. Renewable resource management and utilization research .....		59,935	53,784	45,574
Total direct program .....		108,531	97,248	82,861
Reimbursable program .....		2,717	2,431	1,720
Total program costs, funded .....		111,248	99,679	84,581
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		19,377	14,395	15,559
10.00	Total obligations .....	130,625	114,074	100,140
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
11.00	Federal funds .....	-4,511	-3,896	-2,150
14.00	Non-Federal sources .....	-59	-51	--
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	1,757	265	--
39.00	Budget authority .....	127,812	110,392	97,990
Budget authority:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	127,812	114,992	97,990
40.00	Reduction pursuant to Public Law 97-100	--	-4,600	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	126,055	110,127	97,990
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	--	27,410	25,384
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-27,410	-25,384	-24,159
90.00	Outlays .....	98,645	112,153	99,215

## FOREST RESEARCH

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousand of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1104-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	66,217	52,229	52,924
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	5,556	5,002	3,624
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	326	293	264
11.8	Special personal services payments ..	1	1	--
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	72,100	57,525	56,812
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	7,497	6,750	4,881
13.0	Benefits for former personnel .....	14	13	9
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ..	4,574	4,118	2,978
22.0	Transportation of things .....	1,595	1,436	1,039
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	113	102	74
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	4,864	4,379	3,167
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	1,541	1,387	1,003
25.0	Other services .....	21,304	23,226	19,671
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	3,660	3,295	2,383
31.0	Equipment .....	4,483	4,036	2,918
32.0	Land and structures .....	263	237	171
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions ..	2,951	2,657	1,922
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	18	16	12
44.0	Refunds .....	1	1	1
99.0	Subtotal direct obligations .....	124,978	109,178	97,041

## FOREST RESEARCH

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1104-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	983	849	500
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	215	186	195
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	12	10	9
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	1,210	1,045	704
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	107	92	46
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	143	124	62
22.0	Transportation of things .....	55	48	24
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	19	16	8
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	137	118	59
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	33	28	14
25.0	Other services .....	2,402	2,075	1,034
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	154	133	66
31.0	Equipment .....	198	171	85
32.0	Land and structures .....	2	2	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	109	94	47
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	1	1	--
99.0	Subtotal reimbursable obligations ..	4,570	3,947	2,150

FOREST RESEARCH

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1104-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions .....	-38	--	--
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	-38	--	--
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian .....	-3	--	--
22.0 Transportation of things .....	23	--	--
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities ..	-22	--	--
24.0 Printing and reproduction .....	1	--	--
25.0 Other services .....	64	--	--
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	-25	--	--
32.0 Land and structures .....	1	--	--
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	1,076	949	949
99.0 Subtotal obligations, allocation accounts .....	1,077	949	949
99.9 Total obligations .....	130,625	114,074	100,140
Distribution of Obligations:			
Forest Service .....	129,548	113,125	99,191
Agricultural Research Service .....	1,077	949	949

## RESEARCH

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-1104-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	2,546	2,260	2,020
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	2,967	2,286	2,082
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	14	12	--
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	10.60	10.60	10.60
Average GS salary .....	\$24,190	\$25,000	\$26,200
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$18,270	\$19,100	\$20,000
Reimbursable:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	30	30	18
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	47	42	25
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	1	1	--
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	10.80	10.80	10.80
Average GS salary .....	\$25,326	\$26,500	\$27,800
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$18,270	\$19,100	\$20,000









STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1/</u> <u>Appo.</u> <u>Enacted</u> <u>to date</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>RPA</u> <u>(Dollars</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u> <u>in thousands)</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Est.</u>	<u>Inc.(+)</u> <u>Dec.(-)</u> <u>from '82</u>	<u>Inc.(+)</u> <u>Dec.(-)</u> <u>from base</u>
Forest Pest Management ....\$	21,289	22,169	45,607	22,530	16,790	-5,379	-5,740
FTE	379	363		363	246	-117	-117
Rural Fire Prevention and Control ...\$	19,666	14,076	36,256	14,120	14,380	+304	+260
FTE	50	43		43	43	--	--
Rural Forestry Assistance.....\$	17,060	16,204	40,876	16,375	12,375	-3,829	-4,000
FTE	114	134		134	99	-35	-35
Urban Forestry Assistance ....\$	1,751	1,682	--	1,690	--	-1,682	-1,690
FTE	3	3		3	--	-3	-3
Assistance in Management, Planning and Technology Implemen- ation.....\$	4,639	4,451	9,730	4,535	975	-3,476	-3,560
FTE	63	55		55	11	-44	-44
General Forestry Assistance ....\$	6,762	5,080	5,881	5,095	3,000	-2,080	-2,095
FTE	25	32		32	--	-32	-32
Total .....\$	71,167	63,662	<u>1/138,350</u>	64,345	47,520	-16,142	-16,825
FTE	634	630		630	399	-231	-231

1/ Excludes GA for comparability to fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

### Appropriation Summary Statement

Fifty-eight percent of the Nation's commercial forest land is in nonindustrial private ownerships. This land is important in meeting needs for natural resources, especially timber. Because of increasing demand for timber but limited supplies from public and industry lands, significant shifts in softwood timber supplies among ownerships are projected. The share from nonindustrial private forests is expected to increase from 29 percent of the total in 1976 to 41 percent in 2030.

Of the 284 million acres of nonindustrial private forest land, 124 million acres contain economic opportunities for intensified management. Experience shows that market forces alone will not assure this management. Landowners need to be informed of investments opportunities, and they need assistance for forest management, planning, and protection. The cooperative programs of State and Private Forestry provide such assistance to increase forest resource productivity on these private lands.

The cooperative forestry programs are delivered through State Foresters or equivalent State officials in the 50 States plus Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The programs are authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313). Objectives for these programs are to:

1. Increase timber supplies, improve waterflows, and maintain fish and wildlife habitat by protecting forests and other non-Federal rural lands from fire.
2. Reduce direct losses of timber and prevent reductions in tree growth and quality of wood products through protection from damaging insects and diseases.
3. Assist landowners, operators, wood processors, and State and local agencies to:
  - a. increase timber growth and harvests;
  - b. improve efficiency and reduce waste in harvesting, processing, and marketing of wood products;
  - c. manage forest and range resources for their multiple uses; and
  - d. promote rural community development and enhance forest values in urban areas.
4. Increase efficiency and productivity by assisting State forestry agencies in organization management, forest resource planning, and disseminating promising technology to potential users.

In contrast to the other cooperative forestry programs, forest pest management activities apply to all forest lands, regardless of ownership. In addition to technical and financial assistance for State and private lands, this program includes prevention, detection, evaluation, and suppression activities on National Forest System land and other Federal lands as well.

The cooperative programs are intended to encourage forestry investments from other funding sources, especially landowners and other levels of government. Administrative policy requires that Federal grants be matched at minimum rates by recipient States. The individual program matching requirements are:

--Forest Pest Management: At least 50 percent non-Federal funding for the continuing pest action program. For suppression projects, matching varies according to land ownership; up to 50 percent Federal funding for private ownerships smaller than 500 acres, 33-1/3 percent for private ownerships larger than 500 acres, and 25 percent for non-Federal public lands.

--Rural Fire Prevention and Control: At least 50 percent non-Federal funding.

--Rural Forestry Assistance: At least 50 percent non-Federal funding.

--Urban Forestry Assistance: At least 50 percent non-Federal funding.

--Assistance in Management, Planning, and Technology Implementation: Up to 100 percent Federal funding for management assistance and technology implementation; and at least 20 percent non-Federal funding for planning assistance.

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act authorizes States to choose consolidated payments, i.e., a single grant combining the funds of several individual programs. The Act requires that the State at least match the combined Federal dollars in such grants.

The cooperative forestry programs of the Forest Service are closely related to but distinct from assistance programs of other USDA agencies. These agencies include the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the Extension Service (ES), the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), and the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). An inter-agency agreement on forestry clarifies responsibilities of these agencies with respect to protection, management and utilization of privately owned forest resources and fosters cooperation and coordination among the agencies and their cooperators at National, State, and local levels.

The Forest Service, in cooperation with State Foresters, and SCS, in cooperation with Conservation Districts, have the lead in the "service" component with direct on-site assistance to individuals as primary clientele. Forest Service programs deal basically with forest management, protection, utilization, and planning, whereas SCS programs are concerned primarily with soil and water conservation including soil mapping and interpretation. Programs administered by SCS include small watershed protection and flood prevention, resource conservation and development, and river basin planning. Funds are transferred to the Forest Service to carry out the forestry aspects of these programs.

The Extension Service has the lead in the "education" component and has group audiences as the primary clientele. This group education ranges from basic technical information for forest farmers to continuing education for graduate foresters and other professionals.

ASCS administers cost-sharing programs that encourage improved forestry through financial assistance for reforestation and timber stand improvements on nonindustrial private forest lands. The Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) promotes management for production of timber and associated forest values. The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) encourages resource conservation. Funds are transferred to the Forest Service and subsequently granted to State forestry agencies to provide technical assistance for cost-share practices.

Accomplishments in reforestation and timber stand improvement under the cooperative forestry programs are significantly influenced by the level of funding in the incentives programs. In fiscal year 1981, 54 percent of the accomplishments in reforestation were due to the FIP program.

The Rural Community Fire Protection program provides assistance in organizing, training, and equipping local firefighting units to protect lives and property from fire in rural areas. Funds for this program are appropriated to FmHA and then transferred to the Forest Service. The Forest Service in turn provides the funds and technical assistance to State forestry agencies, which grant dollars to rural fire departments.

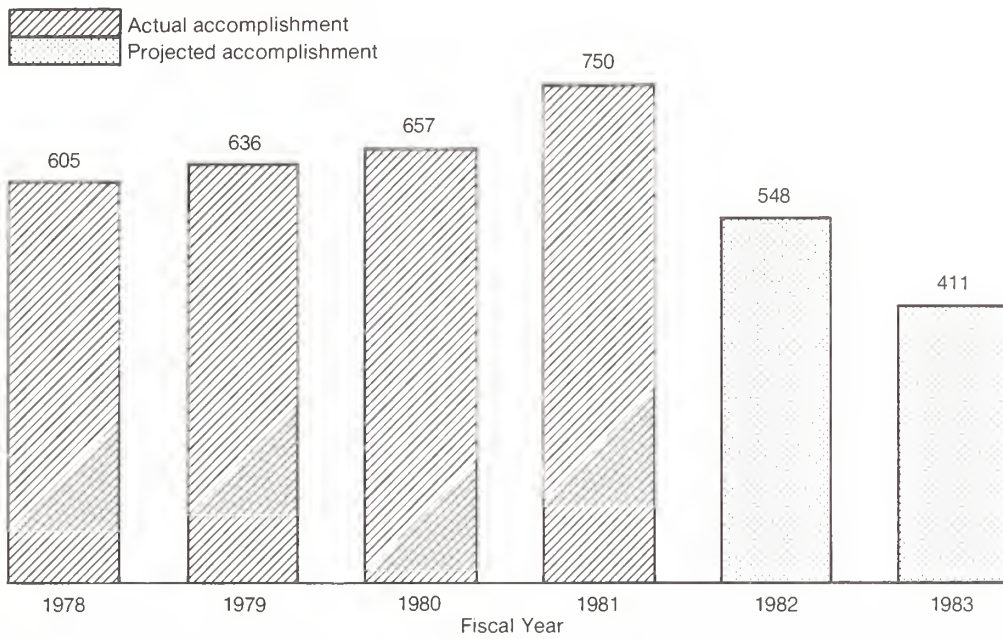
The following bar graphs display actual accomplishments in fiscal years 1978-1981 and targeted projections for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for some representative categories of cooperative forestry programs.



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### Insect and Disease Surveys

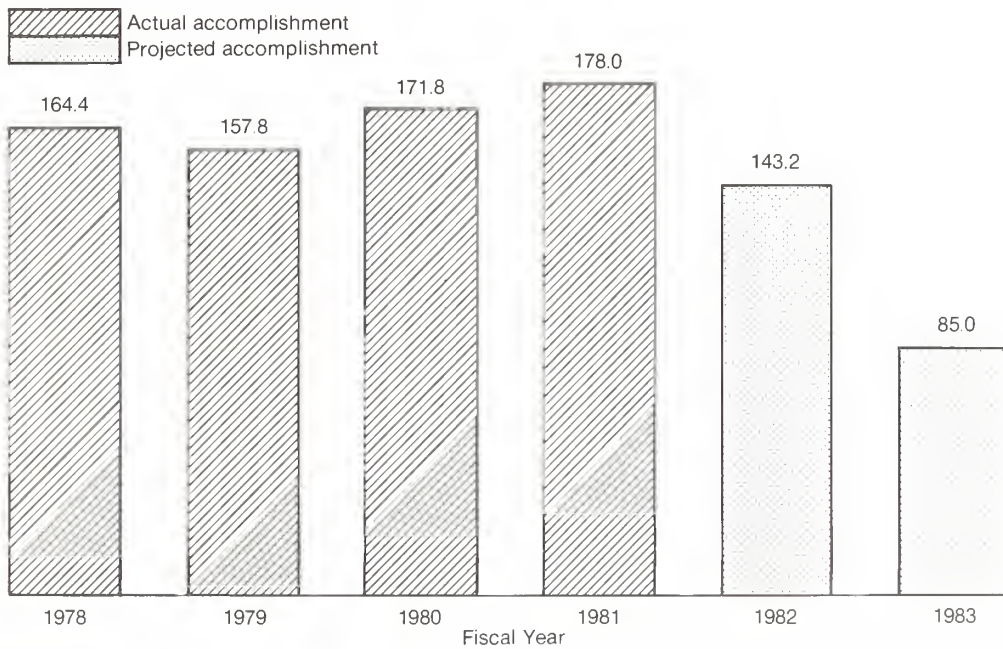
Million acres



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### Improved Use of Wood

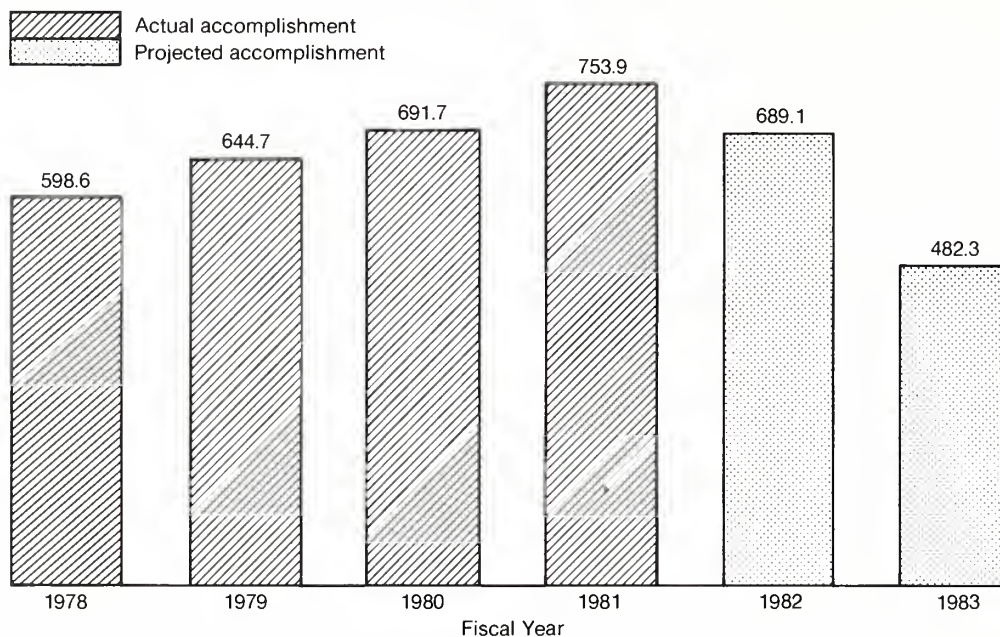
Million cubic feet



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## Seedling Production

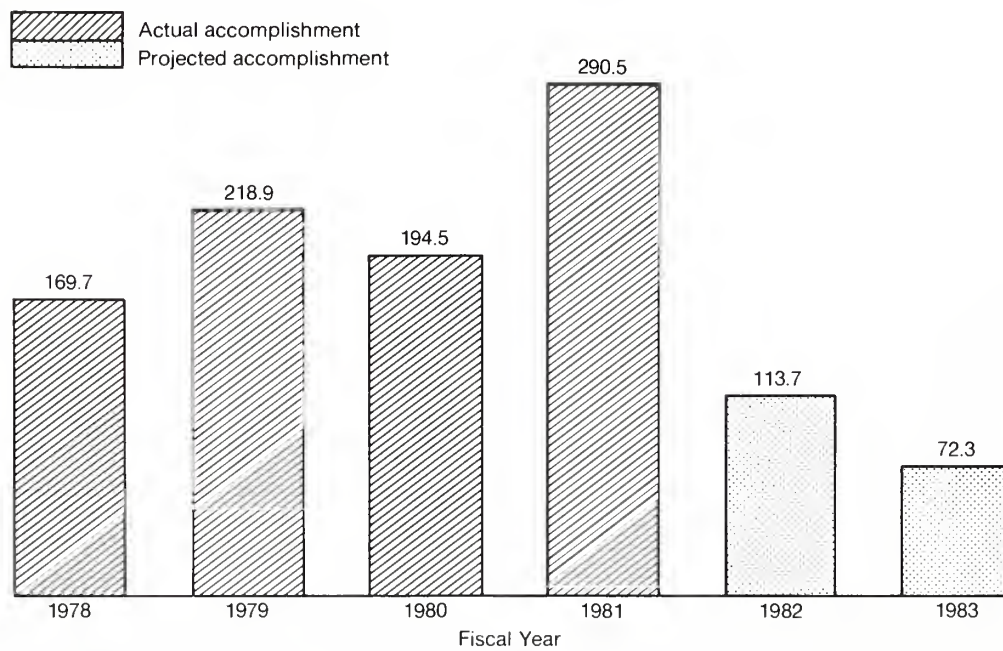
Million seedlings



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## Wildlife Habitat Improvement

Thousand acres



Authorities:

P.L. 78-412, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944  
(7 U.S.C. 2250)  
Section 703  
Erect, alter and repair buildings necessary to carryout authorized work.

P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a)  
Section 1  
Erection and leasing of buildings, structures, and land from non-Federal sources.

Such sums as are appropriated, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, July 1, 1978  
(16 U.S.C. 2101-2110)  
Sections 3 and 5-8  
Cooperation in forest management and urban and community forestry; insect and disease control; rural fire control; and management and planning assistance.  
(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress for regular program and to establish and replenish disaster fund, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note)  
Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5  
Forest resources planning and evaluation  
(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978, 92 Stat. 1649.  
Establishing Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness  
Section 6(c)(2) \$3,000,000 additional for grants to the State of Minnesota for resource management activities.

Authority for this grant expires in 1991.

P.L. 96-487, Act of December 2, 1980, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.  
Section 705(b) \$5,000,000 annually

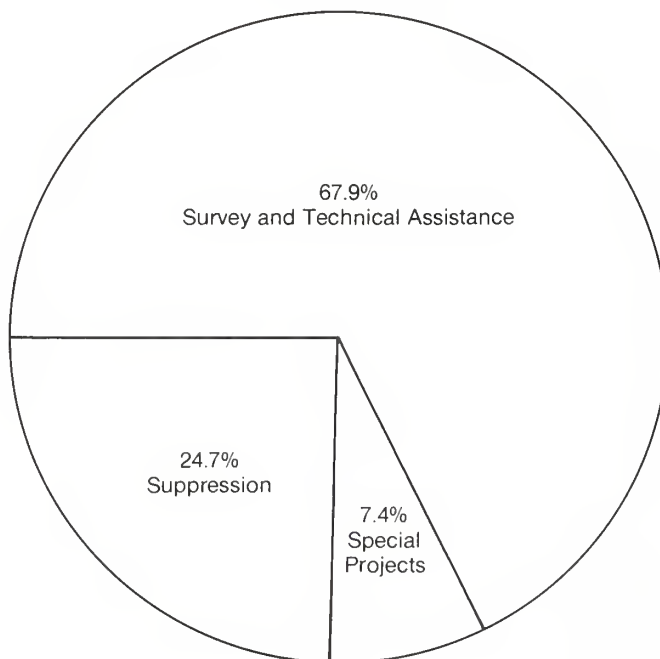
Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

### Forest Pest Management

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Survey and Technical Assistance .....	\$ 13,525	Not	13,751	11,410	-2,341
Insect and Disease Suppression .....	\$ 6,105	Avail-	6,200	4,150	-2,050
Special Projects .....	\$ 2,539	able	2,579	1,230	-1,349
Total .....	<del>\$</del> 22,169 FTE 363	45,607	22,530 363	16,790 246	-5,740 -117

General: The objective of the Forest Pest Management program is to prevent and reduce insect and disease-caused losses on all forest lands. To achieve longer lasting pest control efficiency, the Forest Service is trying to put greater emphasis on integrated pest management.

The program is separated into three functional categories explained below. The distribution of funding among these categories for fiscal year 1983 is shown in this chart.





### Survey and Technical Assistance

Objective: To detect and evaluate potential insect and disease outbreaks at an early stage to reduce suppression costs and forest resource losses.

Program description: Technical and financial assistance are provided to land managers in the form of direct consultations, specialized training, seminars, symposiums, and workshops. On Federal lands, including those administered by other agencies, the program provides for a technical staff which works directly with land managers and covers the entire cost of the program on these lands. The Federal technical staff also provides leadership and technical assistance, as needed, to State Foresters or equivalent State officials.

On State and private lands, the Cooperative Forest Pest Action program shares the cost of maintaining a State-level technical staff and their survey, evaluation, and training activities for providing pest management assistance to non-Federal forest land managers. Approximately \$2,047,000 was provided to 44 States during fiscal year 1981. Landowners were advised of actions they could take to prevent damaging infestations from occurring or increasing. In fiscal year 1981, 750 million acres of Federal, State, and private forest lands were surveyed.

#### Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	13,751	11,410	-2,341

The decrease of \$2,341,000 for insect and disease survey and technical assistance provides for minimal surveillance and evaluation activities to reduce the likelihood of damaging insect and disease outbreaks going undetected. This decrease allows for a low level effort in promoting integrated pest management strategies through detection and evaluation of increasing pest populations and identification of stands susceptible to pest outbreaks. The purpose is to reduce the risk of land managers creating forest conditions which are highly susceptible to insect and disease problems. Federal financial assistance to the States through the Cooperative Forest Pest Action Program is also reduced. The decrease will limit training and input of integrated pest management principles into management plans.

#### Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,741
Grants .....	-600
Total .....	-2,341

### Insect and Disease Suppression

Objective: Using integrated pest management techniques, suppress damaging forest insects and diseases to prevent and reduce unacceptable forest resource losses and to maintain forest environments in a healthy and productive condition.

Program description: Forest insects and diseases weaken and kill trees, cause site deterioration, and reduce the quality of the forest environment. This program utilizes silvicultural, biological, chemical, and mechanical methods to prevent and control major pests. Examples of current major pest problems are gypsy moth, spruce budworms, bark beetles, and dwarf mistletoe.

A Federal role is satisfied for cooperative State/Federal suppression projects when they relate to one or more of the following criteria:

1. International consequences.
2. National and regional economic impacts.
3. Need for Federal coordination.
4. Threats to Federal lands.
5. Threats to unique resources.
6. Distribution of benefits.
7. Other Federal role indicators, such as infestation magnitude, special expertise needed, or other circumstances.

During fiscal year 1981, 3.4 million acres of Federal, State, and private lands received treatment using forest insect and disease management funds. Evaluation of suppression treatments indicate that approximately 687 million cubic feet of merchantable timber was protected and 28.7 million cubic feet of infested merchantable timber was removed through salvage operations. Also, the degradation of other resource values, such as esthetics, recreation, wildlife, and watersheds, was prevented in the treatment area. During fiscal year 1981, the Forest Service provided the Department of the Interior with \$701,000 for insect and disease suppression activities on lands administered by that Department. Not all fiscal year 1981 suppression needs were met as populations of several serious forest insects increased substantially beyond original budget estimates; mountain pine beetles, gypsy moth, and eastern and western spruce budworms. A number of needed projects on federal lands were canceled or postponed. The federal cost-share of cooperative projects on State and private lands was also reduced. Populations of these same pests continued to build in a number of areas during fiscal year 1981. Actual suppression needs for fiscal year 1982 are now estimated to be \$25.7 million.

The Federal cost-sharing ratio for suppression projects on State and private lands varies by ownership. The total Federal share for suppression on State and private lands in fiscal year 1981 was \$5.3 million.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	6,200	4,150	-2050



A decrease of \$2,050,000 reduces the number of acres where insect and disease suppression will be carried out on Federal, State, and private lands and also reduces the Federal cost-sharing on State and private lands. Only the highest priority pest suppression, using primarily conventional technology will be done. Cost-sharing for suppression on State and private lands will only be for major pest outbreaks where they are intermingled with Federal lands or where Federal assistance is required to insure that sound pest management approaches are initiated. Due to the dynamics of insect and disease outbreaks, it is not possible to specify actual insect and disease suppression projects at this time. Only estimated needs can be forecast this far in advance. Based on current data and trends, total insect and disease suppression needs for FY 1983 are expected to be about \$25 to \$30 million.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-173
Grants .....	-1,877
Total .....	-2,050

**Special Projects**

Objective: To obtain information and to bring new or improved technology into use for forest pest management activities.

Program description: The program appraises insect and disease losses; determines the value of new or improved materials, techniques, or strategies; demonstrates techniques or strategies to improve the efficiency of forest pest management programs; assesses and provides for the safety, proper use, and storage of pesticides; and evaluates the benefits and environmental risks of pesticides of critical importance to forestry under the auspices of the USDA-National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP).

In fiscal year 1981, special projects were conducted to assess mountain pine beetle losses; to demonstrate preventive thinning practices on Federal, State and private lands, and to produce virus for Douglas-fir tussock moth (DFTM) control. The Forest Service will continue to produce its own virus at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon.

Nine special pesticide projects were initiated through NAPIAP to fill data gaps in the area of environmental effects, human exposure, and timber growth yields associated with the use of pesticides in forestry.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	2,579	1,230	-1,349

A decrease of \$1,349,000 eliminates all special projects except those of the highest priority relating to DFTM virus production, NAPIAP activities, and bringing new gypsy moth management technology on line. Six NAPIAP projects will be undertaken to fill data gaps on environmental effects, human exposure, and timber yields associated with use of pesticides in forestry. These projects are:

1. Fate of pesticides in tree stems used for firewood.
2. Herbicides in room air from combustion of wood containing herbicide residues.
3. Study of ground application exposure to 2,4-D applied in the forest.
4. Studies on growth and yield of loblolly pine since regeneration under varying levels of pine stocking and hardwood control.
5. Movement, fate, and environmental impact of copper chrominum arsenate and pentachlorophenol in aquatic ecosystems.
6. Biological and economic aspects of forest vegetation management.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-350
Contractual services and equipment .....	-999
Total .....	-1,349

Rural Fire Prevention and Control

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Rural fire prevention and control .....	\$ 14,076	36,256	14,120	14,380	+260
	FTE 43		43	43	--

General: The Rural Fire Prevention and Control program, provides Federal technical and financial assistance to States and other cooperators for fire protection programs on 1.5 billion acres of non-Federal rural land.

Objectives: To enhance fire protection of natural resources and property on non-Federal rural lands in each State. Fire protection is enhanced by improvements in the economic efficiency of fire-related programs including: the value of

resources, outputs and property protected; the efficiency of equipment and personnel; effective intra- and inter-State coordination; and the use of prescribed fire as a management tool. Special consideration is given to protecting those resources and services which benefit the national interest.

Program description: Technical and related assistance includes training, development and implementation of new techniques, strategies and equipment. The program provides assistance in getting trained and nationally certified fire crews to emergency fire situations throughout the United States. The program also provides the delivery system for the Smokey Bear Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention campaign. The Forest Service also works with the General Services Administration to make Federal Excess Personal Property available to State Foresters and other cooperators for fire protection activities. In FY 1981 forestry organizations acquired Federal excess personal property valued at \$33.2 million. The program is oriented to the achievement of the highest possible level of economic efficiency of fire protection. Currently underway are several studies designed to establish the most efficient level of fire protection on rural lands and the appropriate contribution of the Federal government to that efficient program.

The preliminary studies cover the economic efficiency and the Federal role of fire programs on non-Federal wildlands and will be available in February 1982. The studies will provide the basis for fire planning, RPA, determination of the kind and quantity of technical and financial assistance to be made available to the States.

Financial assistance is made available to States through the State Forester on a matching basis. Emphasis will be given to improving efficiency of State fire protection programs, particularly those protecting goods and services that are in the national interest.

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Estimate</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Person caused fires (number).....	155,600	185,589	184,666
Acres protected (thousand acres).....	783,000	783,000	783,000
Acres burned (thousand acres).....	3,098	2,547	2,535
<u>Increase for 1983:</u>			
	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	14,120	14,380	+260
FTE	43	43	--

An increase of \$260,000 will result in additional grants to States with emphasis on performing analyses to determine economic efficiency of fire protection programs.

In the future, a new series of program measures will be needed as a result of the emphasis on economic efficiency. This series will include measures of efficiency through a performance index; value of Federal Excess Personal Property provided to States; and use of economic analysis by States in their fire planning processes.

Object class information:

Grants .....	+260
Total .....	+260

Rural Forestry Assistance

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars in thousands)	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Forest management ..... \$	8,456		8,548	7,654	-894
(thousand acres planned forest management.....	3,550		3,550	2,709	-841
		Not			
Improved utilization of wood ..... \$	4,751		4,800	2,544	-2,256
(million cubic feet) .....	143		143	85	-58
		Avail-			
Seedling production and nursery improvement.. \$	1,640		1,657	1,138	-519
(million seedlings) .....	689		689	482	-207
		able			
Tree improvement ..... \$	<u>1,357</u>	<u>          </u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>-331</u>
Total ..... \$	16,204	40,876	16,375	12,375	-4,000
FTE	134		134	99	-35

General: The Rural Forestry Assistance program provides financial and technical assistance to State forestry agencies to improve the production of forest resources on private nonindustrial and non-Federal public forest lands. In response to projected shortfalls in wood fiber supplies as early as 1990, specific emphasis is given to meeting present and projected national needs in timber supply and the production of other forest products. States utilize Federal assistance to:

1. Improve management of all forest resources through technical advice and assistance to nonindustrial private landowners.

2. Improve utilization of wood and wood products through technical advice and assistance to loggers and wood processors.
3. Procure, produce, and distribute tree seeds and trees and improve and expand State nursery facilities.
4. Develop genetically improved seed through tree improvement programs.

### Forest Management

Objective: Improve the forest resources on nonindustrial private lands through assistance in overall forest management, timber sale activities, reforestation, and timber stand improvement; improve and protect wildlife habitat; develop dispersed recreation opportunities; improve forest range conditions; and improve and protect of soil and water resources.

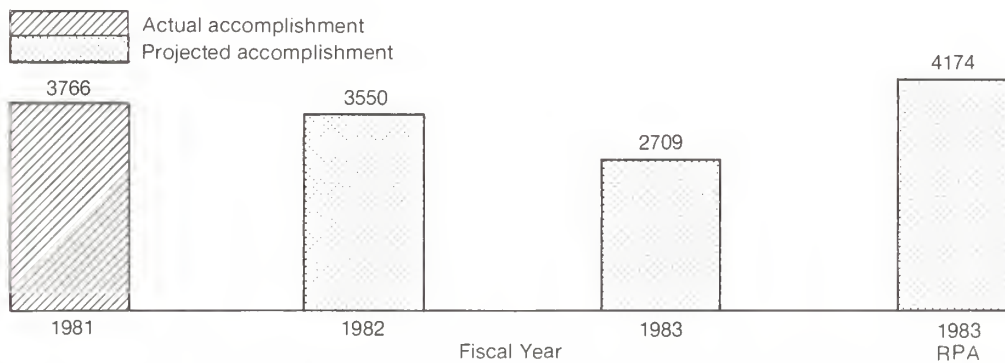
Program description: This program provides on-the-ground professional and technical forestry assistance to private forest landowners. This type of technical assistance, on a one-to-one basis, is mandatory for landowners to maintain the productivity of their forest resources. In 1981, some 1,000 State Service Foresters gave over 1.5 million hours of assistance and advice to 164,000 woodland owners. This service resulted in improved management and resource production on more than 3.7 million acres of nonindustrial private forest lands.

The following graph shows actual accomplishments in fiscal year 1981 and targets for 1982 and 1983 for acreage of planned forest management.

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#### Planned Forest Management

Thousand acres



National timber demands are predicted to double by the year 2000. Commercial timberland owned by public agencies and by forest industry are not expected to satisfy more than a modest part of the increased demands. Nonindustrial private forest land represents 284 million acres (58 percent) of the Nation's commercial forests. On the average, these lands currently produce only one-half of their potential. They must play a major role in supplying the timber needed in the future.

This program is the major vehicle for blending the national timber supply needs with the individual objectives of many private landowners. The task with respect to these nonindustrial private landowners is to ensure that:

1. The timber harvest is sufficient to supply market demands.
2. The proper silvicultural steps are taken to maintain or improve productivity.
3. Harvesting is done properly and without damage to soil, water, and environmental quality.

The Forest Management aspect of the Rural Forestry Assistance program has an important relationship to the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), through which cost-sharing with landowners for reforestation and stand improvement occurs. The technical assistance for FIP cost-sharing is supplemented by Rural Forestry Assistance funds. As a result, about 54 percent of reforestation accomplishments result from FIP cost-sharing. The FIP program was funded at \$12,500,000 in 1981 and 1982.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	8,548	7,654	-894

A decrease of \$894,000 will deemphasize the Federal role in providing professional forestry assistance to help nonindustrial private forest landowners implement better forest management practices. The expanded effort in softwood regeneration, initiated in 1981, will not be maintained. The emphasis will shift to the protection of existing forested areas. Output reductions from 1981 actual accomplishments will be:

1. Eight hundred and forty-one thousand fewer acres of forest land brought under management.
2. Eighty-eight thousand fewer acres properly thinned or planted to trees.
3. Fifty million fewer cubic feet of timber prepared and sold.



Object class information:

Salary .....	-165
Grants .....	-729
Total .....	-894

**Improved Utilization of Wood**

Objective: Improve tree harvesting, primary and secondary processing, and waste wood utilization through technical assistance to loggers and processors to extend the forest resource and increase wood industry productivity.

Program description: In view of the projected imbalance between timber supply and demand in the near future, it is recognized that utilization of wood from all timberlands must be increased and significantly improved. Progress toward efficiency in utilization is obtained when the improved technologies are transferred to and implemented by commercial firms engaged in the harvesting, processing, and merchandising of wood products. Activities in forest products utilization provide a delivery system for new and existing technologies. Technical assistance to loggers and processors is provided by on-the-ground Federal and State utilization specialists.

The Improved Harvesting Program (IHP) provides a means for harvesting specialists to perform on-site evaluations of the efficiency of logging operations and to deliver information on the techniques for implementing permanent quality and process control systems to maintain improved levels of proficiency. Increases in product yields for many responding operations range from 10 to 16 percent. The net improvement of all operators contacted averages 5.5 percent. Significant volumes of logging residues salvaged as a result of this effort are directed to fuel uses and reconstituted wood products. Contributions toward resource savings in the IHP program were approximately 45 million cubic feet in 1981.

The Sawmill Improvement Program (SIP), like the Improved Harvesting Program, conducts detailed on-site evaluations to provide recommendations for improvement. Industrial responses are most encouraging, with long-range improvements in yield of responding firms averaging about 2.5 percent. Contributions toward increased production from this primary processing activity amounted to more than 73 million cubic feet in 1981.

As stated above, the harvesting and sawmilling programs generate combined savings of 118 million cubic feet. Approximately 82 million cubic feet of this is softwood, of which 64 million is convertible to dimension lumber (480 million board feet, enough to produce 39,500 single family homes).

During the past year, more than 1,000 evaluations were conducted in both the Improved Harvesting and the Sawmill Improvement Programs.

In addition to activities in improved harvesting and sawmilling, the utilization program emphasizes activities in secondary processing and drying. Secondary wood processing represents all phases of additional manufacture after the initial

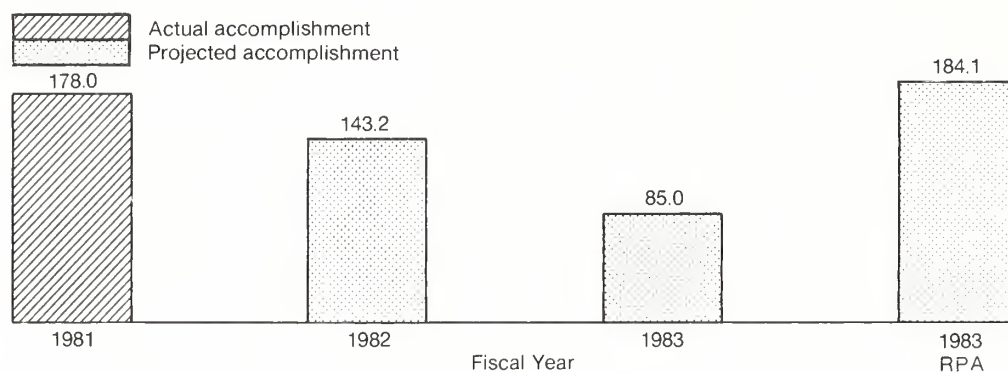
product, such as lumber or veneer, has been produced from a tree or log. Drying is the single most troublesome problem involved with satisfactory wood use. Improper drying practices reduce the quality of the lumber. Thus, in order to meet the demands for high quality lumber, the available timber resource must be unnecessarily impacted to make up for the degrade losses.

Another activity in forest products utilization includes wood made available from formerly unused material; fuels and by-products. Accomplishments in this activity offer major opportunities for the small woodlot owner to manage low value forest stands, a common stand condition in the East.

The following graph shows actual accomplishments in fiscal year 1981 and targets for 1982 and 1983 for volume of wood saved through the combined improved utilization activities.

### Improved Use of Wood

Million cubic feet



### Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
\$	4,800	2,544	-2,256

A decrease of \$2,256,000 in improved utilization activities requires a change in emphasis of forest management assistance within funding limits of the total Rural Forestry Assistance program. Emphasis on improved sawmilling, secondary processing, improved drying, and fuels and by-products will be reduced so that the Improved Harvesting Program can be maintained. The expanded effort in hardwood management and utilization, initiated in 1981, will be terminated so that improved

harvesting and some sawmill improvement work can be continued. Long-range plans to maintain advanced technical capabilities will be altered. Accomplishments from utilization activities will be reduced by 58 million cubic feet from the 1981 level.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-410
Grants .....	-1,846
Total .....	-2,256

**Seedling Production and Nursery Improvement**

Objective: Encourage increased reforestation by assisting States to furnish high quality, reasonably priced tree seedlings to private landowners.

Program description: This program assists States in the production, procurement, and distribution of forest tree seedlings and helps States make needed improvements and expansions at forest tree nurseries. Forest tree nurseries provide the essential link between the production of genetically improved seed from tree improvement programs and fast-growing plantations on non-Federal forest lands.

Federal assistance is provided to:

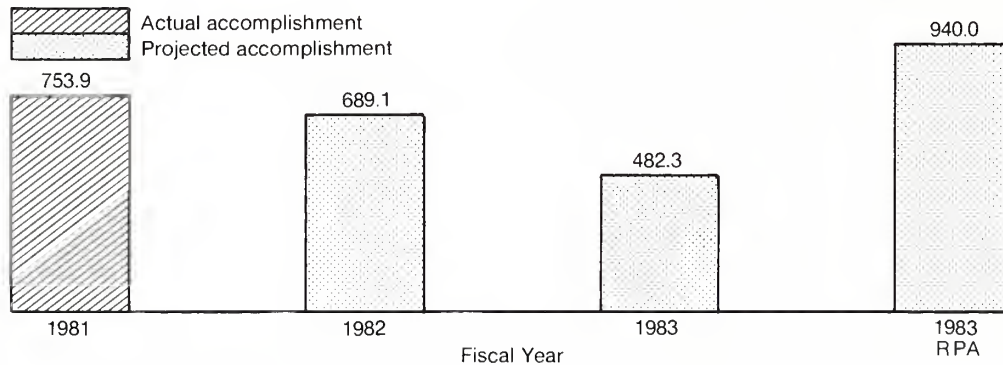
1. Cost-share nursery operations in some States with relatively small programs.
2. Deliver technical assistance to nursery managers.
3. Provide financial and technical assistance in special projects of nursery improvement and equipment development. This program assures that high quality, reasonably priced tree planting stock will be available to private landowners for forest, windbarrier, shelterbelt, woodlot, and other plantings.

State nurseries currently provide about half of all the tree seedlings planted in the United States. This production provides the seedlings to plant about 600,000 acres of State and private lands annually. State nurseries are the only source where small forest landowners can buy quantities of seedlings at modest prices for forest planting. Consequently, this program provides the means for the Nation's nonindustrial private and State reforestation efforts and annually contributes to significant increases in forest production.

The following graph shows actual accomplishments in fiscal year 1981 and targets for 1982 and 1983 for forest tree seedlings produced in State nurseries.

### Tree Seedling Production

Million seedlings



The tree improvement and high-quality nursery production programs are interrelated. Benefits derived from genetically improved trees require that nurseries are available to convert improved seeds into plantable seedlings.

#### Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
\$	1,657	1,138	-519

A decrease of \$519,000 in this activity will delay expansion in capacity of State nurseries. This will contribute to reduction in acres to be reforested. Outputs will be reduced by 207 million seedlings from the 1981 production level.

#### Object class information:

Salaries.....	-65
Grants .....	-454
Total .....	-519

### Tree Improvement

Objective: Provide genetically adapted and improved tree seed for planting and direct seeding of forest sites through assistance to States.

Program description: Tree improvement is the application of genetic principles to forest trees to improve:

1. Growth rate and form.
2. Resistance to insects and diseases.
3. Desirable wood characteristics.
4. Adaptation to climate or man-caused conditions.

This program provides Federal assistance to States by cost-sharing tree improvement operations and delivering technical assistance in States with relatively small programs.

Tree improvement work involves selection of superior trees in the forest, collecting seeds, testing the relative performance of the seedlings from these seeds in "progeny tests," and on the basis of the performance of these progeny, selecting the best parental types. The parents are then control crossed to provide superior seed of known parentage and the resultant seedlings are grown in seed orchards. The successful orchard trees provide superior seed (first generation). The improvement is usually 25 percent for growth traits. Continued intensive selection results in second generation orchards which produce trees that grow up to 50 percent faster. Once these gains are made, they last indefinitely.

Over 9,000 acres of first generation orchards now exist. A total of 12,000 acres are needed to furnish the Nation with improved seed (first generation). Continued selection of superior trees will result in advanced seed orchard seed being commonly available by the end of the century.

Tree improvement is one of forestry's most important tools for increasing productivity of America's forests. Cooperation in tree improvement now involves 44 States. The internal rate of return in tree improvement--more than 16 percent--is among the highest that can be achieved in forestry.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	1,370	1,039	-331

A decrease of \$331,000 will delay the development of State genetics programs. Production of superior tree seedlings for expanded softwood regeneration will shift to maintenance of the basic program. The establishment of progeny sites, seed orchards, and seed production areas will be reduced to maintain other components of service forestry and protection of existing forested stands. Establishment of genetically improved tree seed orchards will be reduced by 101 acres from the 1981 level.

Object class information:

Grants .....	-331
Total .....	-331

# Urban Forestry Assistance

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Urban forestry assistance .....	\$ 1,682	--	1,690	--	-1,690
FTE	3		3	--	-3

General: The Urban Forestry Assistance program authorizes matching Federal funds for State forestry agencies to provide technical assistance to local governments for the management of trees, forests, and associated natural resources in and near urban areas. Program priorities and funding are determined at the State level and funds may be passed directly through State Foresters and units of local government.

Objective: To maximize the contribution urban forest resources make to critical national concerns such as improvement of soil, water and air quality, loss of prime forest land, additional timber supplies, energy production and conservation and enhancement of community stability.

Program description: The Urban Forestry Assistance program, provides Federal funds through State forestry agencies to encourage management of trees, forests, and associated natural resources in and near urban areas. Target audiences are planners, developers, builders, landscape architects, city foresters, citizen groups, tree service companies, forestry consultants, homeowners, and others.

Accomplishments are measured in terms of the number of urban areas assisted in a given year. In 1981, all 50 States and the territories participated in the program providing help and encouragement to over 3,500 of the Nation's urban areas.

## Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
\$	1,690	--	-1,690

A decrease of \$1,690,000 will eliminate this program. State and local governments have the option to carry out urban forestry programs under other authorities.

The most probable source of alternative Federal funding for urban and community forestry activities is the Community Development Block Grants of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Typically, these grants are directed to cities and are not available to State agencies. In the past, block grants have not been



specifically proposed for assistance to urban or community areas for forest resource management. But the potential is there if properly addressed in budget planning stages. During the last three years, HUD Block grants have been \$3.80 billion (1980), \$3.69 billion (1981) and \$3.52 billion (1982).

Object class information:

Salary .....	-96
Travel .....	-19
Supplies and Equipment .....	-10
Printing and Reproduction .....	-15
Communications, utilities and other rents .....	-10
Other contractual services .....	-50
Grants .....	-1,490
Total .....	-1,690

Assistance in Management, Planning and Technology Implementation

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Management assistance .....	\$ 733	Not	746	--	-746
Planning assistance .....	\$ 2,683	Avail-	2,736	975	-1,761
Technology implementation .....	\$ <u>1,035</u>	<u>able</u>	<u>1,053</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>-1,053</u>
Total .....	\$ 4,451	9,730	4,535	975	-3,560
	FTE 55		55	11	-44

General: Forest Service responsibilities for management assistance, planning assistance, and technology implementation are directed to developing more efficient State forestry organizations and achieving maximum effectiveness of cooperative programs:

1. Management Assistance. Because the Federal government relies on the States to carry out State and Private Forestry programs, efficient, well-managed State forestry organizations are in the national interest.

2. Planning Assistance. Reliable data developed through State forest resources planning is essential for preparation of the RPA Program to meet national needs. Until recently, few States have had a long-range forest resources planning process to assess the resource situation and to chart a responsive, coordinated program among concerned State and Federal agencies and the private sector. It is notable that 48 States have now embarked on developing a State Forest Resources Plan using a systematic planning process.

3. Technology Implementation. The recently enacted Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-480) establishes national policy and direction for transferring Federally developed technology to States, local governments, and the private sector. Transfer of new technologies ensures that forest resources are used in the most productive manner.

#### **Management Assistance**

Objective: Provide financial, technical and related assistance to State forestry organizations to increase efficiency and effectiveness in protecting and managing forest resources on non-Federal forest lands.

Program description: This program provides professional and technical management assistance to State forestry or equivalent organizations. About 200 significant assists are provided each year and include: managerial training; system analysis, design and implementation; personnel management and education; and other managerial activities and functions. The resulting increases in productivity, efficiency and effectiveness are reflected in improved outputs from all cooperative forestry assistance program activities. For example, between 1980 and 1981, one State attributed 51 percent increases in tree planting and seedling survival to improved individual and organizational effectiveness. This resulted from management training that included team building, objective and standard setting, and individual skills training.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	746	--	-746

The decrease of \$746,000 will eliminate management assistance to State forestry agencies and permit concentration of available funds on resource management and protection programs. States which recognize the value of such services, and need them the most, have the option of providing their own or hiring consultants to continue the trend toward improved organizational efficiency.

Object class information:

Salary and travel .....	-680
Other contractual services .....	-40
Grants .....	-26
Total .....	-746

## Planning Assistance

Objective: To assist all States and territories in completing an initial Forest Resources Plan by 1983.

Program description: State forest resource planning is a continual process which:

1. Determines the long-range outlook for forest resource demand and supply.
2. Examines the resource situation, problems, needs and opportunities.
3. Charts responsible public and private programs and policies.
4. Coordinates action among agencies and ownership sectors.
5. Provides forest resources data and analysis for other planning affecting forested lands.

Financial and technical assistance is directed toward completing State Forest Resources plans which, over one or more planning cycles, achieve the following assistance goals:

1. Provide information and data for updating the Resources Planning Act (RPA) assessment and program.
2. Provide State program guidance and direction to forestry related activities on State and private forest and rangelands.
3. Provide direct input to State and Forest Service annual program budget processes.
4. Provide a data base for input to other planning processes affecting forest and rangelands.
5. Provide the analyses required to demonstrate the economic and social benefits of proposed forestry programs.
6. Provide information needed to guide investment of public funds in forest resources development to maximize their impact on the resolution of major public concerns.

Financial and technical assistance was provided to 48 States in fiscal year 1981. The financial assistance was provided on an 80/20 Federal/State matching basis.

In addition, State and Private forestry resource planners in fiscal year 1981 were involved in eight Wild and Scenic River studies sponsored by the Department of the Interior. State and Private Forestry participation assures that information on State and private forest lands affected by Wild and Scenic River studies is available to and considered by the Interior agencies which are responsible for completion of the studies mandated by Congress.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
\$	2,736	975	-1,761

The decrease of \$1,761,000 will permit 30 States to receive continued financial and technical assistance. A minimum amount of technical assistance will be available to the remaining States. Priority for assistance will be based on the potential capability of each State to influence the national softwood and quality hardwood supply situation.

At this funding level, an estimated 25 States will complete their initial State Forest Resources Plans during FY 1983, bringing the total number of States with first generation plans to 47. These plans will, to a greater or lesser degree, have achieved the first four assistance goals. Of these, six will achieve one or both of the remaining goals.

Technical assistance in economic and social analysis will be set aside to concentrate on the technical aspects of planning needed to complete the first plans and to achieve the first four assistance goals. The Federal/State cost share ratio will be reduced from an 80/20 to a 50/50 matching basis.

State and Private Forest Resources planners will participate in Wild and Scenic Rivers studies sponsored by the Department of the Interior at the minimum level necessary to ensure Department of Agriculture interests in these studies are addressed.

Object class information:

Salary, travel .....	-919
Grants .....	-842
Total .....	-1,761

**Technology Implementation**

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of on-going assistance programs and to provide National leadership and technical assistance to forest managers, cooperators, State and local governments, and the private sector regarding the best technology available for managing and utilizing our forest resources.

Program description: Provide technical and financial assistance for projects, demonstrations and other activities designed to increase program effectiveness by evaluating short and long-term economic returns and by getting promising new research results and other technology into use. Examples of recent accomplishments are:

1. Truss-Frame System. The truss-frame construction system developed at the Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wisconsin) shows much promise of saving lumber, labor and costs in the construction of homes. A program is now underway to transfer this technology to home builders, truss-frame fabricators, and to building code agencies so that:

- a. within three years builders in at least 30 States will be using it;
- b. one model code agency will have approved the system; and
- c. at least one governmental agency engaged in building structures will be using it.

The technology transfer program will also open channels for communicating other wood products technology from research to users in the private sector.

2. Economic Analysis. Evaluations of cooperative forestry programs to determine economic efficiency and appropriate goals and levels of investment on nonindustrial private forest lands are being emphasized. Analyses of the Sawmill Improvement Program, timber price reporting system, and field work for the Forestry Incentives Program have recently been completed. Analyses underway include effectiveness of cooperative protection programs, pine reforestation following harvest, and tree improvement programs.

3. Colorado Technology Transfer Project. A large area of private ponderosa pine forest killed by the mountain pine beetle is serving as the focal point for a project directed at minimizing resource losses due to the insect. This project involves the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Colorado State Forest Service. Its objective is to inform private landowners of forest management strategies that can be used to curb the spread of mountain pine beetle.

Demonstration areas, public seminars, newsletters, and technical assistance are being used to inform the private woodland owners. The project will result in reduced insect populations on private lands and improved vigor of pine stands, thus making more private timber available for use. A second project, now in the final planning stage, will involve agencies in Wyoming as well as Colorado in the transfer of blowing snow technology to a wide variety of users.

4. Timber Inventory and Management Planning Information System (TIMPIS). A computerized system has been developed to help private forest land owners evaluate the financial implications of using alternative management strategies. It is tailored to assist individual woodlot owners compare management options in terms of anticipated cash flow. State Foresters, the Forest Service, Cooperative Extension Service, and consulting foresters are involved in transferring TIMPIS. Workshops, demonstrations, a technical users manual, and audio-visual materials are currently being developed to train practitioners who will advise and assist private woodlot owners on how to evaluate their forestry management options.

5. Wood-in-use Program. Termites and fungi cause at least \$12 billion in damage to homes each year. Replacement costs, which must be borne by the public, represent a huge economic loss and a waste of the Nation's wood resource. The Forest Service has developed technology and information to help homeowners reduce and eliminate these two wood-destroying pests. Working through Louisiana Cooperative Extension personnel, the Forest Service is now helping to transfer this knowledge to homeowners and builders. The objective is to increase public

awareness of termite and decay problems and advise the public on what can be done to prevent damage.

6. Forestry technical assistance information services have been established, including search, document retrieval, current awareness and referral services to public and private foresters in the 13 southern States (SOUTHFORNET). This is an expansion of coverage previously available in the 17 western States through WESTFORNET.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	1,053	--	-1,053

The decrease of \$1,053,000 will eliminate this source of funding for technology implementation activities. A very limited number of projects that involve some technology transfer or economic analyses of cooperative programs will be financed on a priority basis from funds available in the most appropriate continuing programs.

Object class information:

Salary and travel .....	-303
Other contractual services .....	-350
Grants .....	-400
Total .....	-1,053

General Forestry Assistance

	1982 Appropriation Enacted <u>to Date</u>	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) <u>from Base</u>
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies .... \$	470		475	--	-475
FTE	9	Not	9	--	-9
FIREScope .....	\$ 922		927	--	-927
FTE	7	Avail-	7	--	-7
Special Projects .....	\$ 3,688		3,693	3,000	-693
FTE	<u>16</u>	<u>able</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>-16</u>
Total .....	\$ 5,080	5,881	5,095	3,000	-2,095
FTE	32		32	--	-32



General: General Forestry Assistance activities involve specific projects that are designed to accomplish highly specialized objectives not available through other Forest Service programs. Current activities include the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies, FIRESCOPE, and financial and technical assistance associated with establishment of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in Minnesota.

#### **Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies**

Objective: Restore and manage the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark as a unique cultural and historic resource for interpreting the evolution of American forestry and natural resources conservation. Studies are conducted to enable the Forest Service and other Federal, State and local resource management and conservation organizations to improve technology transfer, policy formulation, community forestry, public education, resource interpretation, and conservation oriented human resource programs.

Program description: The Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies is a special unit of the Forest Service located at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark, Milford, Pennsylvania. Grey Towers is a 101-acre 19th century estate which was the home of Gifford Pinchot, pioneer conservationist, founder and first chief of the Forest Service and Governor of Pennsylvania. Examples of fiscal year 1981 accomplishments include:

1. Two contract studies on technology transfer were completed with recommendations for improving information processes and incentives to speed and expand application of improved technology.
2. A jointly sponsored project of the Forest Service and National Science Foundation was initiated under contract to identify methods for incorporating futures technology in program planning and priority setting.
3. Tours and conferences were provided for 22,000 visitors to the Institute.

Plans for fiscal year 1982 include:

1. Develop practical methods for evaluating effectiveness of technology transfer activities.
2. Develop and test more effective methods of communication between researchers and users of research results including computer conferencing.
3. Complete development of recommendations for incorporating futures technology in Forest Service and National Science Foundation planning and priority setting.
4. Assist the American Forestry Association with the Seventh American Forest Congress to develop specific action plans for key renewable natural resources issues.
5. Complete detailed engineering and interpretive studies phases of long-range master plan for historic restoration and interpretation at the Institute.
6. Receive 20,000 to 25,000 visitors at the Institute.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	475	--	-475
FTE	9	--	-9

The decrease of \$475,000 eliminates this program as a separate line item within the State and Private Forestry appropriation. A minimum level of subsistence maintenance and operations will be continued and financed from benefitting activities. This reduction responds to the need to control non-critical federal spending.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-310
Travel .....	-40
Other contractual services .....	-71
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-54
Total .....	-475

**FIRESCOPE**

Objective: To develop and implement firefighting technologies and systems that will significantly improve the effectiveness of fire protection agencies in Southern California in major fire and other emergency situations.

Program description: FIRESCOPE is a program which combines the efforts of the Forest Service with those of the State of California and numerous local agencies in Southern California. Through the program, technologies and systems have been developed and applied to increase the effectiveness of fire protection agencies involved in fires and other emergency situations which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Many of the technologies developed or tested through the FIRESCOPE program are useful when implemented in all National Forests and other States. To capitalize on these cost-effective "spinoffs" from FIRESCOPE, a special technology implementation effort was initiated in fiscal year 1980 and funded with FIRESCOPE funds. The Forest Service will continue the technology implementation project in 1983 and future years. Funding will be provided through regular Forest Service appropriations.

Approximately 80 percent of the originally identified research and development work for FIRESCOPE has been completed. Due to constrained budgets, several areas of research and development were not completed, principally development of software programs to permit full implementation of FIRESCOPE operations. In addition, limited funding has precluded acquisition and evaluation of hardware called for in the design phase including remote weather sensing and communications

equipment, computer systems hardware, and fixed and mobile facilities to house the coordination and incident command functions. Work remains to be done in documenting the technological developments and preparing training materials which will permit the efficient implementation of these technologies in Southern California and elsewhere.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	927	--	-927
FTE	7	--	-7

In keeping with Congressional direction contained in the 1982 Conference Report, the decrease of \$927,000 will end national participation through General Forestry Assistance funds by the Forest Service in FIREScope technology development. Participating agencies in Southern California may elect to continue funding FIREScope program management. Forest Service participation in management and use of these technologies will continue as part of the overall program administration using regular funds.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-185
Travel .....	-10
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-150
Other contractual services .....	-300
Grants .....	-282
Total .....	-927

**Special Project--Boundary Waters Canoe Area**

Objective: Provide technical and financial assistance to the State of Minnesota to implement the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation.

Program description: The Boundary Waters Canoe Area project provides for an intensive forest management program within the State of Minnesota and assistance to resort owners and operators impacted by P.L. 95-495.

Under section 6 of the Act, intensive forest management activities are being concentrated in the five northeastern Minnesota Counties of Lake, Cook, St. Louis, Koochiching, and Carlton to help prevent a possible 25 percent reduction in the sustained yield of softwood timber. In fiscal year 1981, the State provided \$750,000 to be cost-shared with \$3,000,000 of Federal funds for this effort. Program accomplishments included reforestation of 14,000 acres, stand improvement on 12,000 acres, 800 miles of road maintenance and improvement, and production of 22 million seedlings.

Under section 19 of the Act, additional grants were awarded to qualified operators to help them upgrade their resorts and businesses. Educational and technical assistance were provided to businesses and communities adjacent to the Wilderness.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	3,693	3,000	-693
FTE	16	--	-16

The decrease of \$693,000 terminates funds for financial assistance to resort owners and outfitters impacted by the legislation. This part of the Federal obligation will be completed in fiscal year 1982. \$3,000,000 will be available to cost-share with the State of Minnesota for forest management intensification.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	-400
Travel .....	-50
Other contractual services .....	-243
Total .....	-693

Geographic Breakdown of State and Private Forestry  
(Dollars in thousands)

	1981 <u>Actual</u>	1982 <u>Estimate</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>
Alabama .....	1,532	1,072	679
Alaska .....	500	344	256
Arizona .....	237	198	138
Arkansas .....	867	659	484
California .....	3,246	1,873	1,052
Colorado .....	1,178	650	545
Connecticut .....	160	749	99
Delaware .....	149	109	81
District of Columbia .....	18	16	--
Florida .....	1,494	1,186	708
Georgia .....	1,261	1,009	775
Guam .....	113	159	68
Hawaii .....	247	148	150
Idaho .....	476	358	343
Illinois .....	351	288	195
Indiana .....	364	305	205
Iowa .....	214	182	124
Kansas .....	411	327	284
Kentucky .....	720	581	497
Louisiana .....	766	601	527
Maine .....	2,715	1,797	469
Maryland .....	491	483	322
Massachusetts .....	372	434	225
Michigan .....	885	637	581
Minnesota .....	4,345	3,818	3,470
Mississippi .....	1,417	982	631
Missouri .....	786	639	554
Montana .....	553	431	375
Nebraska .....	385	292	244
Nevada .....	322	263	191
New Hampshire .....	430	517	215
New Jersey .....	935	658	323
New Mexico .....	402	395	326
New York .....	1,046	861	521
North Carolina .....	1,399	1,200	797
North Dakota .....	188	146	120
Ohio .....	504	399	324
Oklahoma .....	444	352	257
Oregon .....	915	777	605
Pennsylvania .....	1,927	1,417	584
Puerto Rico .....	117	133	61
Rhode Island .....	313	273	108
South Carolina .....	1,310	875	585
South Dakota .....	528	330	489
Tennessee .....	866	704	575
Texas .....	1,081	848	544
Utah .....	312	243	166
Vermont .....	309	311	195
Virgin Islands .....	55	55	36

Geographic Breakdown of State and Private Forestry  
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Virginia .....	1,191	916	703
Washington .....	960	681	611
West Virginia .....	537	428	352
Wisconsin .....	895	610	554
Wyoming .....	319	281	211
Total .....	<u>\$43,558</u>	<u>\$34,000</u>	<u>\$23,554</u>
 Payments to States (regular)	 43,558	 34,000	 23,554
State and Private Forestry			
Administration-including technical			
assistance to States and special			
projects with cooperators ....	17,395	16,845	13,204
Insect and Disease Administration			
on Federal lands <u>1/</u> .....	10,214	12,817	10,762
 Total Program	 \$71,167	 \$63,662	 \$47,520

1/ Includes special projects undertaken on Federal lands.



## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1105-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
	1. Cooperative land and resource protection .....	34,828	30,894	22,876
	2. Cooperative renewable resource management and utilization .....	21,755	19,298	14,290
	3. General forestry assistance .....	5,308	4,708	3,486
	Total direct program .....	61,891	54,900	40,652
	Reimbursable program .....	664	590	437
	Total program costs, funded .....	62,555	55,490	41,089
	Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....	10,849	9,417	6,973
10.00	Total obligations .....	73,404	64,907	48,062
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
11.00	Federal funds .....	-642	-583	-432
14.00	Non-Federal sources .....	-96	-51	-38
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	--	-1,409	-723
22.40	Unobligated balance available, from other accounts .....	-38	--	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	1,409	723	595
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	147	75	56
39.00	Budget authority .....	74,184	63,662	47,520
Budget authority:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	74,184	66,315	47,520
40.00	Reduction pursuant to Public Law 97-100	--	-2,653	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	72,666	64,273	47,592
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	--	21,908	18,252
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-21,908	-18,252	-15,772
90.00	Outlays .....	50,758	67,929	50,072

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY  
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1105-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	13,377	13,084	9,651
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	3,394	3,347	2,468
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	164	162	119
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	16,935	16,593	12,238
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	1,955	1,651	1,217
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ..	2,333	1,971	1,453
22.0	Transportation of things .....	466	394	290
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	405	342	252
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	585	494	364
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	620	524	386
25.0	Other services .....	5,716	4,820	3,562
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	1,049	886	654
31.0	Equipment .....	623	526	388
32.0	Land and structures .....	133	112	83
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions ..	41,807	35,217	25,980
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	7	6	4
43.0	Interest and dividends .....	32	27	20
99.0	Subtotal direct obligations .....	72,666	63,572	46,891

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1105-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	187	161	119
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	9	7	5
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	1	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	197	169	125
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	18	14	10
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	29	22	16
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	1	1	1
25.0	Other services .....	579	428	318
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	-84	--	--
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	-2	--	--
99.0	Subtotal reimbursable obligations ..	738	634	470
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	--	701	701
99.0	Subtotal obligations, allocation accounts .....	--	701	701
99.9	Total obligations .....	73,404	64,907	48,062
Distribution of Obligations:				
Forest Service .....		73,404	64,206	47,361
Department of the Interior .....		--	701	701

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-1105-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	461	556	340
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	723	668	400
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	8	6	4
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	10.60	10.60	10.60
Average GS salary .....	\$23,833	\$25,000	\$26,200
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$1,905	\$2,000	\$2,250
Reimbursable:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	6	5	4
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	6	5	4
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	--	--	--
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	12.70	12.70	12.70
Average GS salary .....	\$32,655	\$33,900	\$35,595
Average salary of ungraded positions .	--	--	--







NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

	1981 Actual	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from 1982	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Minerals Area Management \$	15,175	18,481	38,681	19,355	24,998	+6,517	+5,643
FTE	517	551		551	670	+119	+119
Land Mgmt. Activities \$	20,547	20,401	49,729	21,234	17,903	-2,498	-3,331
FTE	717	507		507	423	-84	-84
Land Line Location \$	25,341	24,735	44,448	25,750	26,080	+1,345	+330
FTE	596	610		610	577	-33	-33
Maintenance of Facilities \$	11,523	11,717	25,656	12,193	13,663	+1,946	+1,470
FTE	292	262		262	275	+13	+13
Forest Fire Protection \$	141,092	139,498	209,916	144,673	150,283	+10,785	+5,610
FTE	4,804	4,317		4,317	4,135	-182	-182
Fighting Forest Fires \$	104,275	<u>1/</u> 4,104	3,701	4,215	1,000	-3,104	-3,215
FTE	400	(62)		(62)	(14)	(-48)	(-48)
Cooperative Law Enforcement \$	4,411	3,697	8,382	3,740	5,150	+1,453	+1,410
FTE	33	26		26	33	+7	+7
Forest Road Maintenance \$	62,473	63,167	119,715	65,190	61,640	-1,527	-3,550
FTE	1,624	1,410		1,410	1,238	-172	-172
Forest Trail Maintenance \$	11,226	10,719	21,672	11,155	7,785	-2,934	-3,370
FTE	442	347		347	227	-120	-120
Timber Sales Administr. and Mgmt. \$	155,485	158,452	241,856	165,653	188,330	+29,878	+22,677
FTE	5,643	5,315		5,315	5,681	+366	+366
Reforestation and Stand Improvement \$	82,911	94,337	141,824	96,925	100,125	+5,788	+3,200
FTE	2,308	2,273		2,273	2,169	-104	-104

		1981 <u>Actual</u>	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 <u>RPA</u>	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from 1982	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Recreation								
Use	\$	89,363	88,294	194,648	91,945	97,935	+9,641	+5,990
	FTE	3,153	2,694		2,694	2,686	-8	-8
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Manage- ment	\$	31,542	32,402	83,430	33,720	32,520	+118	-1,200
	FTE	1,104	992		992	896	-96	-96
Range Manage- ment	\$	25,566	26,588	56,926	27,733	24,613	-1,975	-3,120
	FTE	931	811		811	675	-136	-136
Soil and Water Manage- ment	\$	30,558	31,570	76,817	32,866	23,866	-7,704	-9,000
	FTE	948	865		865	588	-277	-277
General Adminstr.	\$	267,097	238,629	296,004	249,375	260,678	+22,049	+11,303
	FTE	6,973	6,530		6,530	6,430	-100	-100
Total	\$	1,078,585 <sup>2/</sup>	966,791	1,613,405	1,005,722	1,036,569 <sup>3/</sup>	+69,778	+29,747
	FTE	30,485	27,510		27,510	26,703	-807	-807

1/ Includes \$100,000,000 Fighting Forest Fire Supplemental.

2/ Includes GA for comparability to fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

3/ Includes \$2,320,000 for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation (P.L. 95-495).

### Appropriation Summary Statement

This appropriation provides the funds for the protection and management of about one-third of the Federal land in the United States--the 190 million acres of the National Forest System (NFS) located in 44 states and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The National Forest System is a national resource which will not only return \$2.1 billion to the Treasury in 1983, but will continue to have major environmental and social value for millions of Americans. A significant portion of the receipts for goods and services from these lands will be returned to the States for distribution to counties (more than \$241 million in FY 1981).

The following examples clearly illustrate the importance of National Forest System lands to the welfare of the American people:

1. Wood Products. Nearly one-third of the Nation's annual softwood harvest comes from NFS lands. A continuous supply of softwood is vital to producing the lumber and plywood needed to build homes and for other construction, as well as other wood products. NFS lands supply over one-half the Nation's standing softwood sawtimber. In 1981, enough wood was sold from NFS lands to build over one million homes without threatening the ability of these federal forests to continue such high levels of productivity forever. In 1980, to help assure that continued productivity, tree seedlings were planted on 433,000 acres, and 457,000 acres of young trees were thinned so the remaining trees could grow faster.

2. Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals. About one-fourth of the Nation's total potential domestic energy resources are on (or under) NFS lands. They include:

- About 50 billion tons of coal, (12 billion of which have potential to be surfaced mined) in the National Forests in Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Production during 1981 was estimated at 7.1 million tons. Production levels will probably double or triple within the next few years as existing mines increase production and new mines start producing.

- About 20 million acres under lease for oil and gas purposes. Over 20,000 operating plans and lease applications are processed each year.

- About 17 million acres in eight western States with geothermal potential. More than 700 lease applications are pending.

Adding some rare mineral resources, such as uranium, to this list, it is easy to see why mineral activity on National Forests and National Grasslands generated receipts of about \$125 million from rents, royalties, sales, and bonus bids in 1981. This activity involved Forest Service efforts to encourage environmentally responsible exploration and development of the mineral resources, including efforts to streamline leasing procedures in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management.

3. Outdoor Recreation. The National Forests are called "America's Playground," and rightly so, for each year they provide 40 percent of all recreation use of federal lands. In 1981, the use of the forests for various recreational pursuits amounted to over 235 million visitor days--in other words, enough use for each American to have spent over 12 hours somewhere on a National Forest or Grassland. Among the facilities and sites available to them were:

- About 60 percent of the National Recreation Trails System, approximately 3,500 miles, some of which are designed for people with physical disabilities. This system, is only a small part of the more than 101,000 miles of trail in the National Forest System.

- More than 4,000 campgrounds

- Many of the commercial ski areas and popular cross-country ski areas are located wholly, or in part, on National Forests.

- Nine National Recreation Areas and all or part of 16 National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

- Twenty-five million acres (about 30 percent) of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Fees paid for recreation-related uses of the National Forests and Grasslands amounted to \$19.4 million in 1981. The Forest Service is exploring opportunities for increasing revenue from recreation use so it more nearly pays its way.

4. Livestock Grazing. More than 16,000 ranchers and farmers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on the 102 million acres of grassland, open forests and other forage-producing areas of the National Forest System.

5. Hunting, Fishing and Viewing. The National Forests and Grasslands are favorite places for millions of Americans to hunt and fish. Increasingly, the public lands are the only places many people can afford to hunt and fish. In cooperation with the States, the Forest Service manages and improves wildlife and fish habitat to provide wildlife and fish oriented use as well as commercial values. The fresh water lakes and streams of the National Forest System provide a bounty of fish, including trout, bass, and salmon. Forty-seven million fisherman days occur on these lands. A commercial salmon catch valued in excess of \$65 million is harvested annually.

Hunters spend 82 million days in the field pursuing large game, such as elk, deer and bighorn sheep; and small game, such as quail, grouse and waterfowl. Bird watchers, photographers and others engaging in nature study spend over 7 million days per year enjoying the wildlife and fish resources.

6. Soil, Water and Air. Much of the Nation's water supply flows from National Forest System lands. Forest land receives more precipitation per acre than most other kinds of land. The average runoff from forest land is 17 inches as compared to 4 inches for other lands. Of the total annual yield of water on which the 11 western States depend, 55 percent is from the NFS. The timing and quality of water running off the mountain ranges are largely determined by conditions of the watershed and associated vegetation. In western States, water supply is critical and, in many cases, a key constraining factor in future growth. One of the original purposes for establishing National Forests was to protect watershed conditions.

Forest Service land managers are provided with scientific advice and technical direction to accomplish land and resource management programs in a manner that ensures full consideration of soil, water, and air resources. The objectives of

management are: to meet public needs for water quality and quantity; to identify and take advantage of opportunities to increase outputs of other resources through protection and enhancement of soil productivity; and to protect or enhance those resource values related to, or affected by air quality. Maintenance or improvement of soil, water and air values results in direct benefits to the range, recreation, timber, and fish and wildlife resources, and the public's enjoyment and use of these resources.

7. Real Estate and Special Uses. A wide variety of real estate activities are associated with managing the National Forest System. Among them are:

- Providing for the needs of other ownerships. The gross area within NFS unit boundaries includes about 39 million acres of land belonging to others, such as private individuals, corporations or the various States.

- Exchanging land to improve ownership patterns. Land is exchanged at fair market value to improve land ownership patterns. During the last three years, about a quarter million acres of non-federal land were acquired in this process, in exchange for about 167,000 acres of Federal land.

- Locating land lines. Land lines are located to identify legal boundaries between National Forest System and other ownerships. Accurate lines are needed to avoid trespass either into or from NFS or private property. Trespass onto public land is increasing by about 2,000 cases annually.

- Purchasing land. The Forest Service purchases land principally for purposes of regulating water flow and producing timber, recreation use, wildlife management and endangered species. Donations and the acquisition of partial interest, such as scenic easements, are growing in importance in the NFS.

- Acquiring rights-of-way. The NFS each year acquires nearly 1,000 miles of rights-of-way for access to public land. Ninety-nine percent of the cases are settled through negotiation. Condemnation procedures are rarely needed.

The special uses of the National Forest System are many and varied. With Federal and other government agencies, use is arranged through Interagency Agreements. For example, military operations are conducted on thousands of acres of NFS land each year. Others gain use of the land by special permit. Between 60 and 70 thousand special uses are authorized by permit, such as for TV antenna sites, private roads, and utility lines. Over \$2.1 million was collected in special land use fees in 1981.

8. Transportation System and Structures. The management of the NFS is supported by the world's largest network of roads and trails under a single jurisdiction--about 281,000 miles of permanent roads at the close of fiscal year 1982. Each year thousands of miles of roads and more than 100 bridges are constructed or reconstructed in the National Forest System--the majority by timber purchasers.

Finally, the Forest Service manages 12,000 building. Since nearly half of them are 40 or more years old, replacement and maintenance needs are great.



9. Land Management Planning. The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, provides the legislative direction for Forest Service planning. It is important that Americans recognize the significance of the nation's renewable resources and the necessity of long-term planning for their management and use.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 directed the Secretary of Agriculture to develop an integrated land and resource management plan for each administrative unit of the National Forest System by 1985. To implement the requirements of the NFMA, regulations were developed to guide land and resource management planning on 190 million acres of the National Forest System.

The regulations require integrated planning for all resources, such as recreation, fish and wildlife, water, timber, range, and wilderness. Integrated planning will result in substantial savings in planning costs over the long term.

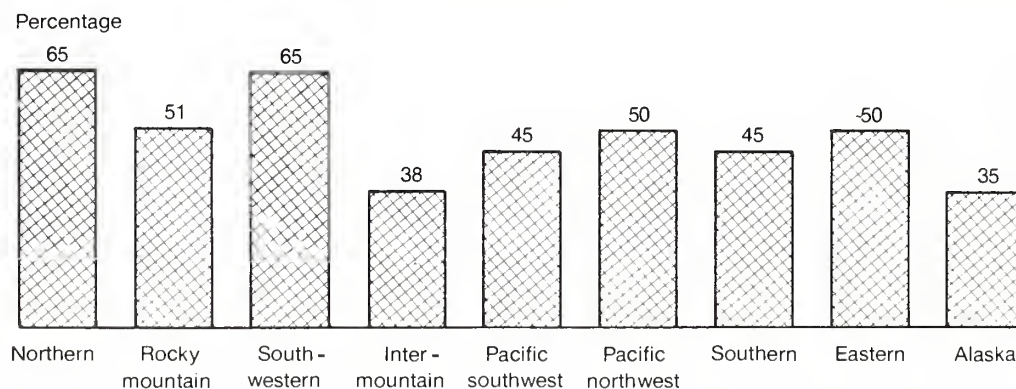
Funding levels in fiscal years 1982 and 1983 require that we review the scheduling of Forest Plans. The objective remains to have Forest plan data available in 1983 for developing the 1985 RPA Program. However, completion of planning documents for some Forests will be carried over until fiscal year 1984. About one-half of the total planning effort (basically data gathering and analyses) was complete by the end of 1981.

Actual and projected accomplishments include:

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
Plans to be prepared under NFMA:			
Forest (120 Adm. Units) .....	8 draft <sup>1/</sup>	36 draft	36 draft
Region .....	9 draft	9 final	--
Total Cost			
(thousand dollars) .....	\$22,500	\$22,800	\$22,500

<sup>1/</sup> Work completed in FY 1981, drafts issued in FY 1982.

Percentages of planning accomplished by Forest Service Regions in fiscal year 1981 toward completion of Forest Plans:





Authorities:

The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended  
(16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482, 551)

Section 24

Administrative, Protection and Management  
(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 68-575, The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555)

Section 5

Purchase of land and acceptance of donations of land.

Such sums as are necessary, not to exceed \$50,000 per fiscal year;  
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 75-210, Title III, The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937,  
as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011)

Sections 31 and 32

Land acquisition, exchange and authorities to correct  
maladjustments for land utilization purposes.

Such sums as are necessary, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 78-412, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944  
(7 U.S.C. 2250)

Section 703

Erect, alter and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized  
work.

P.L. 81-348, Act of October 11, 1949, (Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and  
Revegetation Act (16 U.S.C. 581j); P.L. 92-421, Supplemental National  
Forest Reforestation Fund (16 U.S.C. 516c)

Sections 1 and 2

Reforestation

(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

P.L. 81-478, Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 571c)

Section 1

Erect buildings, lookout towers and other structures on non-Federal  
land where a long term right of use is secured.

Such sums as are needed, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 84-979, The Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a)

Section 11

Land or interests in land by purchase, exchange or otherwise.

Such sums specified by annual appropriation, no expiration date  
specified.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538)

Sections 1-7

Construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails.  
(05-96) 12-2262 302 SEPW HPWT SENR HIIA

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a)

Section 1

Erection and leasing of buildings, structures and land from non-Federal sources.

Such sums as are appropriated, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 90-583, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (43 U.S.C. 1241-1243)

Section 3

Rangeland management, noxious farm weed control

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 92-82, Sisk Act of 1971 (16 U.S.C. 551a); Cooperative Law Enforcement  
No specific authorization

P.L. 92-421, Act of September 18, 1972, Supplemental National Forest Reforestation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 576c-e)

Tree planting and seeding of National Forest lands

Authorization: Section 1; \$65,000,000 annually.

Expires June 30, 1987

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note)

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5

Forest resources planning and evaluation  
(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 94-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751);  
Section 401; as amended by P.L. 94-514, Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, 92 Stat. 1803 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Sections 5 and 9

Range Management  
(05-96) 12-5207 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as may be necessary.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976  
(16 U.S.C. 472a-i)

Sections 1-14

Amends Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.  
(05-96) 12-5204 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.  
Reforestation - \$200,000 annually

P.L. 95-113, Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 1281 note)

Title XIV

National Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching Policy Act.

Subtitle B. - Coordination and Planning of Agricultural  
Research, Extension and Planning.

Subtitle C. - Agricultural Research and Education Grants  
and Fellowships.

P.L. 95-420, Sikes Act Amendment of 1978, 92 Stat. 921 (16 U.S.C. 6700(b))

Sections 1-3

Cooperative wildlife agreements for habitat improvements.

Authorization: \$12,000,000

Expired September 30, 1981

P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978, 92 Stat. 1649

Sections 5(d), 6(c)(1-2), 6(d)(1-2), 11(f), 18(e), and 19

Establishing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Boundary  
Waters Canoe Area Mining Protection Area.

Authorization: Section 6(c)(2) \$3,000,000 additional for grants to the  
State for resource management activities.

Section 6(d)(1) \$8,000,000 for resource management on the  
Superior National Forest.

Sections 5(d), 11(f), 18(e), and 19 such sums as  
necessary.

No expiration date specified.

P.L. 96-95, Act of October 31, 1979, Archaeological Resources Protection

Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-ee)

Sections 4-13

Such sums as are specified by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 96-487, Act of December 2, 1980, Alaska National Interest Lands

Conservation Act

Sections 101-103, 501-507, 703-708, 1201-1203, 1301-1328

Authorization: Section 705(a) about \$40,000,000 annually

Section 705(b) \$5,000,000 annually

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 96-554, Act of December 19, 1980, Wood Residue Utilization Act of 1980

(16 U.S.C. 1681-1687)

Section 8

Pilot projects and demonstrations

Authorization: \$25,000,000 annually through 1986 of which \$2,500,000  
of the amount may be appropriated for General  
Administration.

### Minerals Area Management

		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Leasable Minerals .....	\$	7,374	Not	7,549	9,750	+2,201
Locatable Minerals .....	\$	7,928	Avail-	9,097	11,749	+2,652
Common Variety Minerals .....	\$	<u>3,179</u>	<u>able</u>	<u>2,709</u>	<u>3,499</u>	<u>+790</u>
Total .....	\$	18,481	38,681	19,355	24,998	+5,643
	FTE	551		551	670	+119

General: Satisfying the nation's need for an expanding economy and adequate energy sources depends in large measure on the mineral and fuel production on National Forest System lands. The Forest Service is responsible for managing surface and subsurface resources and uses on National Forest System lands including leasable, locatable, and common variety minerals.

The Forest Service evaluates applications and proposals by industry to explore and develop energy and mineral resources on National Forest System lands. In cooperation with the Department of the Interior, 1/ which has the primary responsibility for management of mineral and energy resources on Federal lands, the Forest Service develops procedures and requirements for minerals management activities on National Forest System lands to assure coordination with other resource values and uses. Where leasing and operating plans would significantly affect the environment, the Forest Service prepares environmental impact statements as required by law. 2/ This program also includes the funding for special uses (e.g. roads, pipelines ...) associated with mining projects.

Efforts to find new resources have resulted in increased lease application and operating plan proposals for exploration and development of energy and other minerals on National Forest System lands. This increased level of activity was not expected to occur until the late 1980's.

Following is a 3 year display showing the number of cases on inventory at the beginning and end of each year, new applications or operating plan proposals received during each year, and numbers of cases completed during each year:

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
	(Number of Cases)		
Inventory, start of year	7,301	4,504	5,727
New applications/proposals	22,264	23,000	23,000
Completions	25,061	21,777 <u>3/</u>	27,770
Inventory, end of year	4,504 <u>4/</u>	5,727 <u>4/</u>	957 <u>4/</u>

1/ Cooperating agencies of the Department of the Interior include the Bureau of Land Management, Geological Survey, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

2/ Significant laws, regulations and policies affecting energy and mineral resource management include the National Environmental Policy Act; Clean Water Act; Organic Act of 1897; and Mineral Land Leasing Act of 1920; National Materials and Minerals Policy Research and Development Act of 1980; Endangered Species Act of 1973; The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; Wilderness Act of 1964; and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended.

3/ The number of planned completions in fiscal year 1982 is lower than the 1981 figure. This is due to reduction in the 1982 budget and increased unit costs associated with a higher proportion of activities in complex and difficult situations. Examples include lease applications and drilling requests in wilderness, and on-the-ground minerals activities of all kinds throughout the rugged mountain terrain of the western overthrust.

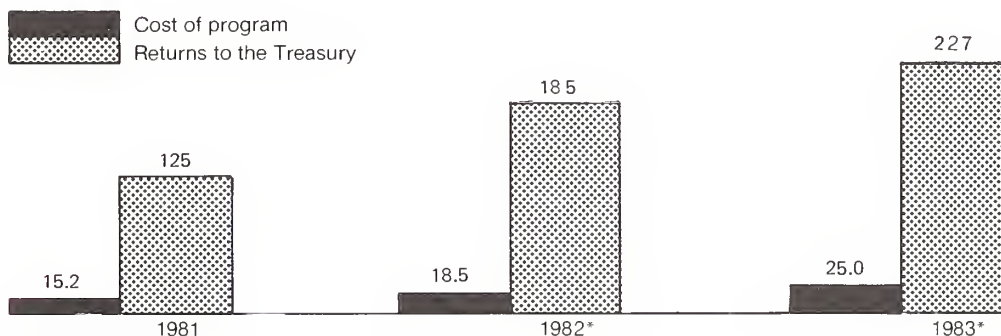
4/ The figures for the end of year inventory in fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983 are lower than previous estimates. This is due primarily to a higher than planned accomplishments in fiscal year 1981.

The minerals program costs and receipts from rents, royalties, sales, and bonus bids (returns to the Treasury) are shown on the following chart:

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#### Minerals Program Costs and Returns to the Treasury

Million dollars



\*Estimated Returns

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## Leasable Minerals

### Objectives:

1. To protect the surface resources as appropriate during minerals exploration, development, production, and reclamation.
2. To make available the extensive energy and mineral resources within the National Forest System in the most efficient manner possible.

Program description: Leasable minerals include energy minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, tar sands, and geothermal steam), and in addition, hardrock minerals (gold, silver, etc.) occurring on acquired lands. The leasable minerals program involves:

- Assuring that mineral exploration, development, production, and reclamation comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- Acting promptly on lease applications and reporting results to the Bureau of Land Management, and providing the BLM with stipulations for the protection of surface resources.
- Timely processing and approval of operating plans.
- Protecting surface resources.
- Monitoring mining activities for compliance with operating plan standards.
- Administration of leasable minerals special use permits.

The recent energy crisis has culminated in a national awareness of the need for domestically produced leasable minerals. Rising prices of imported fuel, a shortage of energy minerals, and the national objective to become energy self-sufficient have given greater impetus to meeting this need.

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Leasable Minerals (cases completed) .....	*	14,249	15,682

\* Actual data is not available in the leasable category. It is only available by total minerals accomplishments for 1981.

### Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Leasable Minerals .....	\$ 7,549	9,750	+2,201



An increase of \$2,201,000 will provide for timely processing and administration of approximately 15,682 lease applications, applications for prospecting, permits to drill and other associated uses of operating plan proposals for exploration and development of leasable minerals. The beginning fiscal year 1983 inventory of 5,727 unprocessed cases in the minerals program is primarily in the oil, gas and geothermal portions of the leasable minerals program. The inventory will be reduced to an estimated 957 cases at the end of fiscal year 1983.

The planned program accomplishments for fiscal year 1982 are 14,249 applications and operating plans processed and administered. An estimated 15,682 applications and operating plans will be processed and administered in fiscal year 1983, an increase of 1,433 cases. The fiscal year 1983 program will allow for resource coordination and appropriate protection of surface resources during mineral activities. The increase in unit costs is due to increased complexity of cases. This includes a greater proportion in operating plan administration, as compared to processing of lease applications.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+1,162
Travel .....	+131
Transportation of things .....	+88
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+159
Other contractual services .....	+661
Total .....	+2,201

**Locatable Minerals**

Objectives:

1. To increase the availability of locatable minerals to enhance the economy of the United States.
2. To encourage industry proposals for mineral development on public domain lands.
3. To cooperate with industry to develop reasonable measures to protect surface resources.

Program description: Locatable or hardrock minerals, including gold, silver, lead, zinc, etc., are disposed of by the Federal Government under the 1872 Mining Law. A mining operator must file a claim to mine locatable minerals on public domain lands. The locatable minerals program involves:

- Compliance with mining laws.
- Protection of surface resources.

- Adequate and timely processing of operating plans.
- Administration of locatable minerals special use permits.

In response to increasing dependence on foreign sources for a number of strategic minerals, increasing prices, and other economic factors, the locatable minerals workload has steadily increased over the last several fiscal years and is expected to rise at a more rapid rate during the next 3 years.

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Locatable minerals (cases completed) .....	*	3,647	7,011

\* Actual data is not available in the Locatable category. It is only available by total minerals accomplishments for 1981.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Locatable Minerals .....	\$ 9,097	11,749	+2,652

An increase of \$2,652,000 will provide adequate and timely processing and administration of approximately 7,011 operating plans. This funding will allow the Forest Service to be more responsive to the workload caused by accelerating demands for critical and strategic minerals.

The fiscal year 1982 planned accomplishments are 3,647 operating plans processed and administered. An estimated 7,011 cases will be processed in fiscal year 1983. This will result in an increase of 3,364 cases over fiscal year 1982. The fiscal year 1983 program will provide for resource coordination and appropriate protection of surface resources. The decrease in unit costs is attributable to a higher percentage of small operating plan proposals and streamlining of the review process.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+1,492
Travel .....	+148
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+185
Other contractual services .....	+827
Total .....	+2,652

**Common Variety Minerals**

Objective: To determine the availability of common variety minerals and provide for their extraction and use consistent with sound land management practices.

Program description: Common variety minerals include gravel, sand and other materials used in the construction of highways and other facilities. These minerals on National Forest System lands are either sold outright, granted to

qualified users, or used on Forest Service road systems and other facilities. The common variety minerals program involves:

- Compliance with laws and regulations
- Adequate and timely response to lease applications for development of common variety minerals.
- Adequate and timely development of operating plans.
- Protection of surface resources.
- Monitoring of developments.
- Administration of common variety minerals special use permits.

The common variety minerals workload has increased about 11 percent per year since fiscal year 1979. This trend is expected to continue.

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Common Variety Minerals (cases completed) ..	*	3,881	5,077

\* Actual data is not available in the common variety category. It is only available by total minerals accomplishments for 1981.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Common Variety Minerals .....	\$ 2,709	3,499	+790

An increase of \$790,000 will provide for timely processing and administration of approximately 5,077 operating plans. This funding level will allow the Forest Service to be responsive to increased demands for common variety minerals both on and off the National Forest System lands. This program affects local and State Governments and private operators, who use sand, gravel and other materials from National Forest System lands. It also provides materials for construction of roads and other facilities needed to implement the overall Forest Service program.

The fiscal year 1982 planned accomplishments are 3,881 operating plans processed and administered. An estimated 5,077 cases will be processed in Fiscal year 1983, for an increase of 1,196 cases. Compared to fiscal year 1982, there will be a small decrease in unit costs. The fiscal year 1983 funding allows for resource coordination and support to other Forest Service programs.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+559
Travel .....	+49
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+61
Other contractual services .....	+121
Total .....	+790

### Land Management

		1982 Appropriation Enacted <u>to Date</u>	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) <u>from Base</u>
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Land exchange and adjustment .....	\$	6,166	18,530	6,417	5,410	-1,007
Land classification, status and planning	\$	800	4,736	830	700	-130
Special uses .....	\$	7,305	15,320	7,609	6,415	-1,194
Geometronics .....	\$	<u>6,130</u>	<u>11,143</u>	<u>6,378</u>	<u>5,378</u>	<u>-1,000</u>
Total .....	\$	20,401	49,729	21,234	17,903	-3,331
	FTE	507		507	423	-84

General: Provide for efficient real estate management of National Forest System lands while protecting the resources and securing compliance with applicable air and water quality standards. It includes land exchange and adjustment, land classification, status, landownership planning, special uses, and Geometronics or base series mapping.

### Land Exchange and Adjustment

Objective: To improve National Forest System landownership patterns by implementing land exchanges and adjustments where such exchanges would reduce management costs and facilitate development and management of National Forest System and adjacent non-Federal land. A concurrent goal is to increase the production of resource commodities outputs.

Program description: Land exchange results in adjustments of ownership which benefit both the public and non-Federal landowners. All exchanges are made with willing owners. The exchanges result in more efficient landownership patterns that reduce administrative costs of both the Federal and non-Federal lands.

Cost savings are provided in resource administration, road management, location, posting, and maintenance of property boundaries, issuance of special use permits and resolution of claims and trespass.

Many land exchanges in the western States involve large acreages with States and local governments, railroads, timber and mining companies, and ranchers. The properties often involve alternate "checkerboard" landownership patterns resulting from land grants of 100 years ago. Exchanges in the eastern States generally involve individual landowners with small tracts. Exchanges provide a means for solving problems associated with fragmented ownership. Many exchanges result in assistance to local communities through the exchange of isolated tracts of non-Federal land to the United States in exchange for Federal land adjacent to expanding communities. The land exchange program provides a method of improving landownership patterns with a minimum impact on the Federal budget.

In the last three years, 399 exchanges were approved, in which 250,368 non-Federal acres have been acquired in exchange for 167,526 acres of Federal land with a total value of \$206,087,000. In 1981, 160 exchanges resulted in a reduction of 1,034 miles of National Forest property boundary, which is a savings of \$5.2 million in land line location costs alone.

#### Accomplishments

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Non-Federal Acres Acquired .....	106,015	84,815	69,314

#### Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Land Exchange .....	\$ 6,417	5,410	-1,007
	FTE 189	158	-31

A decrease of \$1,007,000 is a 16 percent reduction from the 1983 base level. The planned program level will permit processing of approximately 112 high priority exchange cases involving 69,314 acres of non-Federal land. Emphasis will be on large acreage, cost-effective exchanges that result in a cost savings in resource administration, road management, location, posting and maintenance of property boundaries. These exchanges will reduce cost to the government of issuance and administration of special use permits and resolution of claims and trespass, by consolidating property lines. These exchanges also benefit the private sector and local communities as well. Land exchanges will also be used, where possible, as an alternative to Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) purchases.

The accomplishments will be less than the 1982 level. In FY 1982, 128 exchanges are planned resulting in 84,815 acres of non-Federal land being conveyed to the United States.

#### Object class information:

Salaries .....	-790
Travel .....	-30
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-71
Other contractual services .....	-116
Total .....	-1,007

#### Land Classification, Status and Planning

Objective: To determine which tracts of land should be considered for addition to or deletion from the National Forest System to better achieve overall objectives, to maintain status of landownerships or interests in land, to complete interagency land transfers and interchanges and to resolve occupancy trespass and title claims.



Program description: Changes in landownership patterns are implemented to make administration more economical, to further management objectives for protection and development of the areas involved, and to increase the supply of goods and services. The program will enable the Forest Service to: (1) participate with the State of Alaska and Alaska native corporations on development of effective land selection programs; (2) identify lands within the National Forests which are unsuitable for National Forest management and should be considered for the land exchange program; (3) improve management efficiency by identifying areas for possible transfer between Forest Service Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies jurisdictions, and (4) resolve trespass title claims.

Land status is the activity that maintains the basic land inventory as to origination of ownership, and identifies use restrictions and encumbrances. Among other things, it is used in computing 25 percent fund payments to States and counties. It is the basic system needed to assure that activities on National Forest System lands like oil and gas leasing and/or timber harvesting are utilized for the benefit of the public. Therefore, it receives priority over the other activities in this program.

The fiscal year 1982 budget provided \$890,000 from benefiting functions for the development, testing, and partial implementation of a computerized system of land records. Full implementation of this system would have resulted in an estimated annual savings of \$560,000. An additional, \$600,000 was provided from benefiting functions for the implementation of a joint land transfer program between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Neither of these special programs will continued in fiscal year 1983.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Land, Status and Planning .....	\$ 830	700	-130
FTE	18	15	-3

A decrease of \$130,000 provides minimum maintenance of landownership status records. However, implementation of the computerized system of landownership records will be delayed. The joint land transfer program between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service that was initiated in 1981 will be slowed. Funds are not available to resolve known or suspected occupancy trespass or title claims against the United States.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	-100
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-10
Other contractual services .....	-20
Total .....	-130



### Special Uses (non-recreation)

Objective: To carry out the permit program for authorizing the use of National Forest System lands by Federal, State and local agencies, as well as private industry and the public. Authorizations for use are included in 13 specific acts of Congress listed in 36 C.F.R. 251.53.

Program description: The workload for the program is externally generated, with the Forest Service having no control over the number of applications received for use of National Forest System lands. Processing of applications involves preparation of environmental reports, field examination of proposed sites and drafting of appropriate permit terms and conditions and determination of fees to be charged. Utility and road rights-of-way are examples of types of uses for which easements are commonly issued. Once a permit or easement is issued, inspection and monitoring is required to assure its terms are being met.

Approximately 65,000 permits are in force, of which over 10,000 are for utility rights-of-way. Recent energy legislation and the Administration's program to emphasize new energy development have caused an unparalleled increase of applications. Through 1979, approximately 750 applications per year were processed. In 1980, the figures doubled to over 1,500 applications and 2,500 in 1981, nearly all energy-related. This trend is expected to continue through the decade. Over \$2.1 million was collected in land use fees in fiscal year 1981.

#### Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Special Uses (non-recreation) .....	\$ 7,609	6,415	-1,194
FTE	157	131	-26

A decrease of \$1,194,000 will provide for fee reviews (appraisals) on approximately 4,500 (37.5 percent) of the 12,000 fee reviews scheduled for 1983. Approximately 2,100 (70 percent) of the 3,000 new permit applications will be processed without any significant delay. Emphasis will be placed on energy related applications and most cost-effective fee reviews. The decreased funding will provide for minimum level administration of 50,000 (77 percent) of the 65,000 existing permits.

Fee reviews and adjustments are required by the terms of the special use permit at scheduled intervals (usually 5 years). Approximately 7,500 of these fee reviews (appraisals) will be deferred resulting in a continuation of fees established in 1978 and earlier years. Most of these fees are now significantly below current fair market value of the use. This results in an estimated loss in receipts of one million dollars in 1984 and beyond, and in inequitable treatment between those permittees who are paying market rent and those who are paying a lesser fee due to deferral of fee reviews.

Administration and processing of special use applications for mineral activities is being managed by the minerals program in 1983. The administrative workload will be increased due to appeals and other problems associated with decreased level of inspection and monitoring of permits and easements.

Approximately 12,000 fee reviews and adjustments are scheduled for 1982. Ninety percent of these will be accomplished in 1982. The 1982 appropriation will provide for timely action on 90 percent of the 2,700 applications expected in 1982. Significant delays will be experienced by applicants for uses other than those related to energy or health and safety of the general public. Existing permits will be administered to ensure permittee adherence to permit terms and conditions.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	-934
Travel .....	-34
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-85
Other contractual services .....	-140
 Total .....	 -1,194

Geometronics

Objective: To provide essential products to support the National Base Series Mapping Program.

Program description: The geometronics program produces base series maps to support resource management needs. Production is centralized at the Geometronics Service Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. All Regional field units provide support in the area of aerial photography, field edit and publication. The program also includes development work to increase efficiencies in the mapping process.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
Geometronics .....	\$ 6,378	5,378	-1,000
	FTE 143	119	-24

A decrease of \$1,000,000 will enable the Forest Service to produce 1,114 primary and secondary base maps which are most critical to the management of the National Forest System. Those maps necessary for the management of timber and minerals will be of highest priority. There will be 275 less primary base series maps produced in fiscal year 1983 than are planned for fiscal year 1982. There will be two to four less contracts for scribing work available for the private sector. There will be nine less secondary maps produced, resulting in one less contract being available to the private sector.

In fiscal year 1982, it is planned to produce 1,357 primary base series maps. This output will be reduced to 1,082 in fiscal year 1983. In fiscal year 1982, 41 secondary base series maps are planned for production. This will be reduced to 32 in fiscal year 1983. In order to keep maps current, production levels of 1,620 primary base series and 47 secondary base series maps must be maintained.

Project mapping (those maps necessary for planning timber projects, minerals projects, etc.) will be maintained at a level to produce the necessary outputs.

Funding to provide these maps will come from the resource program. This now amounts to approximately \$3 million per year from resource activities.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	-780
Travel .....	-30
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-70
Other contractual services .....	-120
Total .....	-1,000

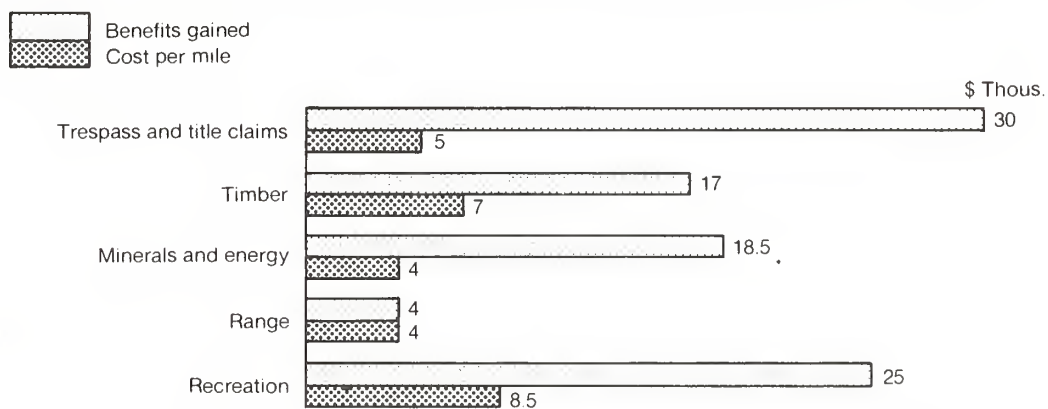
Land Line Location

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
Land line location .....	\$ 24,735	44,448	25,750	26,080	+330
FTE	610		610	577	-33

Objective: To identify and correctly mark property lines between National Forest System land and other property.

Program description: The land line location program identifies the legal boundaries between National Forest System lands and other ownerships so that resource activities such as the timber sale program and recreation development can be carried out. Boundaries also must be identified to prevent trespass which is increasing by approximately 2,000 new cases annually. It is estimated by the USDA, Office of Audit, that it will cost the Federal Government \$112,000,000 to resolve the existing 50,000 known trespass cases. The proper location of property lines is a prerequisite to construction and resource management activities adjacent to property owned by others.

The following graph shows the approximate cost per mile of land line location for various resource activities and the value of the benefits gained. Benefits include increased income and reduced administrative costs.



Accomplishments

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Land Line Location (miles) .....	6,770	6,110	6,007

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Land Line Location .....	\$ 25,750	26,080	+330
FTE	610	577	-33

An increase of \$330,000 will provide for the survey of 6,007 miles of property line between the United States and private landowners. An additional 80 miles of land line location will be funded to support timber sale needs. This will permit sale of forest products up to the National Forest property line without risk of trespass or without setting back from the boundary leaving timber unharvested. Full utilization of National Forest System lands increases income from the timber sale and avoids cost involved in damage claims and reduces administrative costs. The increased income and reduced cost of damage claims and administration is estimated at \$17,000 per mile for 80 miles, or a total of \$1,400,000 from the investment of \$330,000.

The increased program will also benefit adjacent landowners by facilitating the utilization and development of their lands. With this increase we will defer establishing property boundary lines associated with occupancy trespass and title claims.

The high cost of land line location, over \$4,000 per mile, is due to the difficult terrain to traverse and a large number of new projects being in previously inaccessible locations.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-650
Travel .....	+20
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+100
Other contractual services .....	980
Total .....	+330

# Maintenance of Facilities

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Maintenance of facilities ..... \$	11,717	25,656	12,193	13,663	+1,470
FTE	262		262	275	+13

Objective: To provide for maintenance and minor improvement of facilities used for fire, administrative and other purposes. This includes administrative sites, offices, service and storage buildings, and associated water, sanitation and electrical systems. It also includes airports, heliports, fire lookouts, and other fire management facilities.

Program description: Program emphasis will be in the following areas:

1. Health & Safety - Abate health and safety hazards and comply with drinking and waste water treatment and disposal standards. Give special attention to deficiencies identified in GAO Audit Report No. CED 80-115, October 10, 1980, "Facilities in Many National Parks and Forests do not Meet Health and Safety Standards."

2. Condition Inspections - Conduct annual condition inspections to identify deficiencies or hazards that need corrective measures.

3. Facility Deterioration - Correct deficiencies identified by condition inspections to prevent further deterioration and avoid increased costs of reconditioning in the future.

4. Program Support - Maintain facilities at a level necessary to achieve program objectives and to maintain acceptable productivity costs. Emphasis will be placed on program needs involving service to the public.

5. Civil Rights - Provide separate and/or equal facilities for women and access for handicapped individuals through minor betterment to the extent feasible under maintenance/minor betterment funding authority.

6. Energy Conservation - Develop and implement facility operating plans which will take advantage of effective opportunities for reducing energy consumption as required by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619). Weatherize facilities, by insulating, caulking, and weather stripping. Maintain, replace or upgrade heating and air conditioning systems.

Increase for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
Maintenance of Facilities .....	\$ 12,193	13,663	+1,470
FTE	262	275	+13

The proposed level of funding will provide minimum facilities maintenance on approximately 12,000 buildings used for fire, administrative and other purposes. A high percentage of these buildings were constructed prior to 1945.

The increase in funding for maintenance of facilities will be used to provide a slightly higher level of maintenance than that possible under the base level. A 1981 "Study of Maintenance of Facility Needs" placed the facilities maintenance backlog at \$121 million. In addition, the recurring annual needs are \$26 million. The proposed 1983 level will add approximately \$13,000,000 annually to the backlog.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+285
Travel .....	+15
Other contractual services .....	+1,170
Total .....	+1,470

**Forest Fire Protection**

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Prevention .....	\$ 25,428	38,260	26,342	24,277	-2,065
Detection .....	\$ 7,383	11,110	7,648	7,978	+330
Attack .....	\$ 61,635	92,750	64,012	69,239	+5,227
Aviation .....	\$ 24,288	36,550	25,161	27,279	+2,118
Fuels .....	\$ 20,764	31,246	21,510	21,510	0
Total .....	\$ 139,498	209,916	144,673	150,283	+5,610
FTE	4,317		4,317	4,135	-182

General: The Forest Fire Protection program provides protection for life, property, and all natural resources on the 190 million acres of National Forest System lands. In addition, protection is furnished to 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands through fee or offset programs. The reduction of the flammability of wildland fuels and management of smoke, in compliance with regulations, are a part of the fire management program. The table below provides a national record of fires and acres burned on the National Forests from 1977 through 1981.



Statistical Comparison for Number of Fires  
and Burned Area for Period 1977-1981

Number of Fires

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Lightning Fires</u>	<u>Person Caused Fires</u>	<u>Total</u>
1977	7,811	6,606	14,417
1978	5,536	6,632	12,168
1979	5,111	6,247	11,358
1980	4,623	6,615	11,238
<u>1981</u>	<u>5,759</u>	<u>6,240</u>	<u>11,999</u>
5-Yr Avg	5,768	6,468	12,236

Acres Burned

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>NF Acres</u>	<u>Other Inside Acres</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>
1977	391,017	56,515	447,532
1978	86,122	19,616	105,738
1979	327,712	43,094	370,806
1980	250,623	57,777	308,400
<u>1981</u>	<u>162,000</u>	<u>37,729</u>	<u>199,729</u>
5-Yr Avg	243,495	42,946	286,441

Fire management provides a fire protection and fire use program which assures that resource management goals and objectives will be met. This includes:

- A balanced fire management program that is cost-effective commensurate with the threat to life and property, public safety, resource values, and management objectives.

- Prescribed fire use under selected conditions as a management tool to maintain and enhance productivity and quality of National Forest System resources.

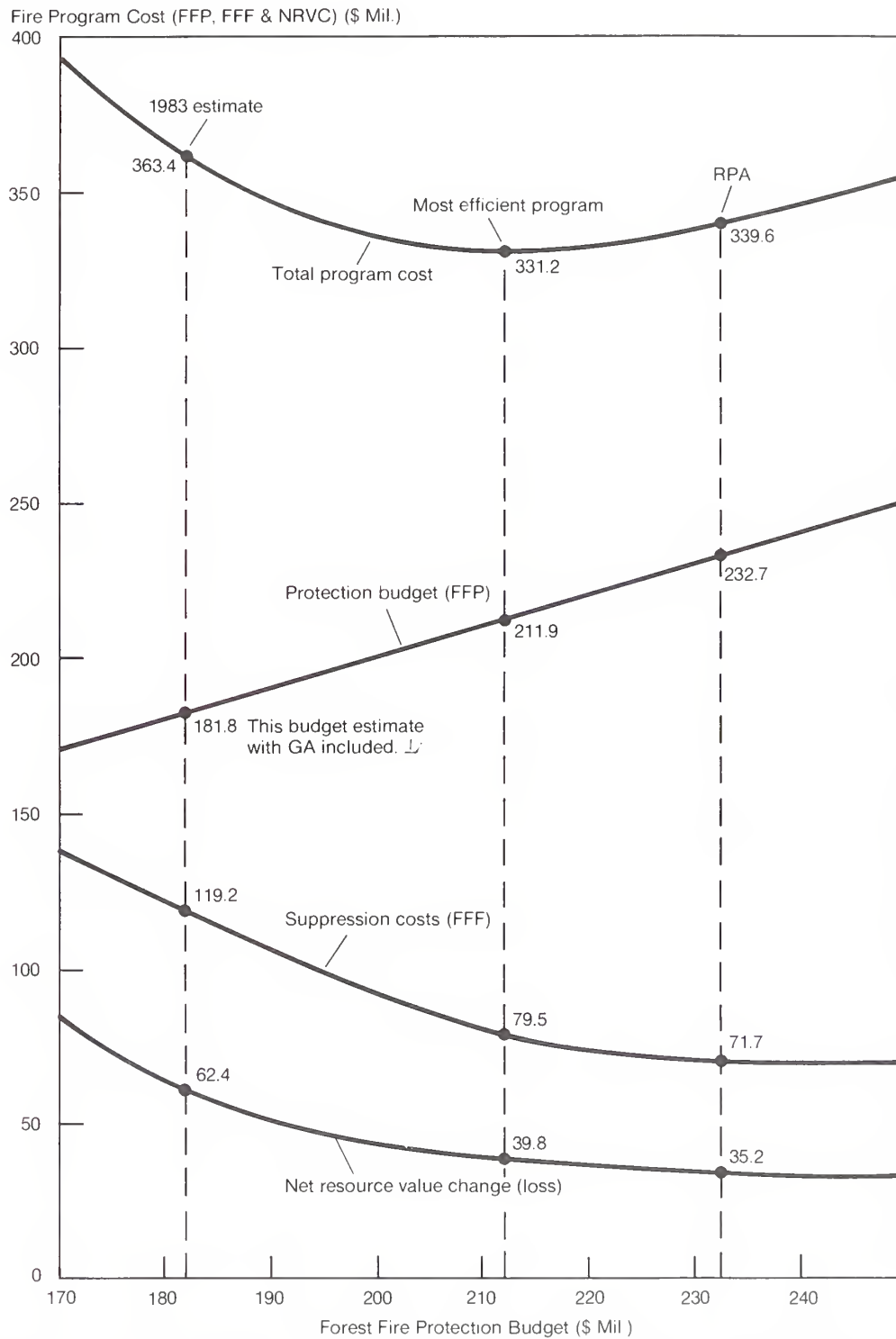
- Collection and analysis of data on fire protection and fire use for formulation and evaluation of alternative land management plans.

Analysis to support fire program planning and implementation is contained in two recent Forest Service reports: "Fire Management Budget Study, March 1979", and "Fire Management Budget Analysis, June 1980". A formal analysis system has subsequently been developed and implemented. The fire management analysis uses an economic efficiency criterion to determine fire program composition and budget level through simultaneous consideration of budgeted protection costs, expected emergency suppression costs, and expected net change in resource values. An efficient program is specified by the lowest sum of costs plus net value change.

The following graph illustrates the relationship among Forest Fire Protection (FFP), Fighting Forest Fires (FFF), and net resource value change (NRVC). The top curve is cost plus net value change, and its lowest point identifies the efficient program budget level.

The 1983 estimate is an alternative selected because of overall budget limits. Expected total program costs will be greater than at the most efficient budget level, unless fire severity and occurrence is below the statistically expected level.

## Relationship of FFP, FFF & NRVC



1/ This amount relates to the FFB (\$150,283) plus GA (\$31,517).

## Fire Prevention

Objective: To eliminate preventable fires when economically feasible.

Program description: This includes actions taken to reduce the number of person-caused wildfires. It involves determination of the fire cause, fire prevention analysis, reduction of fire risk and hazards, public education, personal contacts, and determining need for forest closures and regulated use. Fuels management is not included except for localized fire-proofing around recreational facilities, buildings, roadsides, or rights-of-way. It also includes the fire management share of general forest planning costs.

### Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Fire Prevention .....	\$ 26,342	24,277	-2,065

A decrease of \$2,065,000 will reduce the amount of dollars going into planning activities which are nearing completion. These dollars will be used in detection, attack and aviation which have higher priority and are the most cost effective elements of the fire program at this budget level. Current fire prevention activities and public contact will be maintained.

Fire prevention specifications are an integral part of recreation special use administration, timber sale contracts, and minerals activity permits. Inspections will continue to be conducted as needed to insure compliance to prevent resource loss.

### Object class information:

Salary .....	-2,890
Travel .....	-175
Transportation of things .....	-20
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-30
Other contractual services .....	+1,050
Total .....	-2,065

## Fire Detection

Objective: To achieve timely detection of wildfires so that fire suppression action can be most effective.

Program description: This includes action taken to detect wildland fires. It involves the use of improved technology and well-developed procedures including fixed and mobile detection, electronic and infrared detection, public and cooperator detection, and the work of ground and aerial observers. It does not include aircraft costs involved in aerial detection.

### Increase for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Fire Detection .....	\$ 7,648	7,978	+330

An increase of \$330,000 will bring the fire detection program closer to the cost-efficient level. It will provide for more timely detection.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+320
Travel .....	-20
Other contractual services .....	+670
Total .....	+330

**Fire Attack**

Objective: To extinguish fires in a cost-effective manner.

Program description: This program establishes the capability to respond to wildfire with trained firefighters, equipment and supplies for immediate suppression action to meet land management objectives. The program also prepares for and seeks assistance from individuals or cooperating agencies to provide both initial action and reinforcement. It also includes other regular Forest Service non-fire-financed personnel who are trained in advance and physically qualified to respond when needed to supplement full-time firefighters. Participation in management and use of FIREScope technologies is an integral part of the program.

Increase for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Fire Attack .....	\$ 64,012	69,239	+5,227

An increase of \$5,227,000 will bring the fire attack program closer to the cost efficient level. It will be used to partially restore both past cuts in crew size and length of time crews are available and numbers of ground tankers. These past reductions were made to support higher priorities for fire management funds in land management planning and in support of other resource activities.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+320
Travel .....	+20
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+1,687
Other contractual services .....	+3,200
Travel .....	+5,227

**Fire Aviation**

Objective: To provide aviation management services and aircraft needed to achieve Forest Service program objectives.

Program description: Includes all work of providing aircraft services for transportation of personnel and goods. Includes aircraft, aircrews, support personnel, facilities, and equipment. Includes costs of training, inspection, check-rides, proficiency flying, aircraft maintenance and upgrading, operation and

maintenance of base facilities, and contracts. It also includes aerial application of fire retardants and all contract minimum flight guarantees.

A large number of aircraft are utilized in various firefighting missions. These include both fixed-wing airplanes and helicopters. The following tabulation illustrates the more significant uses in FY 1980 (1981 figures not yet available).

<u>Mission</u>	<u>No. Aircraft Used</u>	<u>Hours Flown</u>
Fire Detection/Recon	160	19,446
Other (going fires)	48	5,971
Fire retardants	48	5,828
Other (fire control)	108	2,925
Transport (Personnel and equipment)	<u>230</u>	<u>16,451</u>
Subtotal	594	50,621

Aviation support to other activities.  
(Timber Mgmt., Engineering, Lands, Recreation,  
Wildlife, State and Private Forestry, Research,  
Forest Insect and Disease Mgmt., etc.)

40,928

Total

91,549

Approximately eighty percent of the total hours flown were in support of fire-fighting and were provided by commercial operators under contract or other agreement. The remaining hours flown were by aircraft owned or leased by the Forest Service or cooperating agencies. For example, all but two helicopters, all but two transport aircraft, and one-half of the smokejumper aircraft were provided through contract.

Forty-three air tankers are planned for use in 1983. The estimated availability cost to Forest Fire Protection funds is \$3,612,000. This is the same level of air tanker support used in 1981 and 1982. The planned types, numbers and use of aircraft for the various firefighting missions represent a cost-effective component of the overall mix of firefighting aviation and ground resources designed to minimize the total of suppression costs and resource damage.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Fire Aviation .....	\$ 25,161	27,279	+2,118

An increase of \$2,118,000 will bring the fire aviation program closer to the cost-efficient level. It will make it possible to utilize a suitable mix of all necessary types of aircraft.



Object class information:

Salary .....	+120
Travel .....	+10
Other contractual services .....	+1,988
Total .....	+2,118

**Fuels Management**

Objective: To reduce the volume of forest fuels, where cost-efficient, to minimize the potential for large, destructive fires and support land management objectives.

Program description: This includes the inventory of living and dead and down fuel hazards, analysis of cost-effective alternatives for eliminating these hazards, actual treatment such as yarding and stockpiling for future biomass utilization and manipulation and/or fuel reduction via mechanical means or through use of prescribed fire. Benefits include, but are not limited to, increased utilization of woody material for fiber, home heat or fuel, increased grazing opportunities, additional wildlife habitat, temporary increase in quality water yields, and protection of timber resources while eliminating those hazardous fuels that feed high intensity wildfires during periods of extreme weather, below average rain fall and low fuel moisture.

Accomplishments

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Fuels treatment (acres) .....	132,800	119,800	111,500

There is no change in funding in this activity from 1982.

**Fighting Forest Fires**

	<u>1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1983 RPA</u>	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base</u>
	<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>				
Fighting Forest Fires .....	\$ 4,104	3,701	4,215	1,000	-3,215
	FTE (62)		(62)	(14)	(-48)

General: This program provides an initial amount of funds for the fighting of forest fires on, or threatening, National Forest System lands and the rehabilitation of burned over areas. These funds will only be used to the extent necessary under emergency conditions.

Program description: This program provides most of the direct expenses for fighting fires. Fighting Forest Fires (FFF) and Forest Fire Protection (FFP) are directly related. The cost of fire protection on National Forest System lands is

the sum of forest fire protection, fighting forest fires and the net value changes as the result of fires. The relationship between FFP and FFF is displayed in the previous section on FFP. Costs due to actual suppression activities will require separate supplemental funding and/or reprogramming.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Fighting Forest Fires .....	\$ 4,215	1,000	-3,215

A reduction of \$3,215,000 is a change in the initial amount available for fighting forest fires. The amount and scope of firefighting varies annually according to severity of burning conditions. Additionally, firefighting varies with the level of the forest fire protection program funding as discussed in the Fire Management Budget Analysis, June 1980. Costs above that budgeted which will be incurred due to forecasted and actual burning conditions and suppression activities and will require separate supplemental funding and/or reprogramming.

Object class information:

Salaries and benefits .....	-960
Travel .....	-50
Supplies, material and equipment .....	-350
Transportation of things .....	-250
Other contractual services .....	-1,605
 Total .....	 -3,215

Cooperative Law Enforcement

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Cooperative Law Enforcement .....	\$ 3,697	8,382	3,740	5,150	+1,410
FTE	26		26	33	+7

Objective: To cooperate in law enforcement cooperation with States and their subdivisions remedy situations involving vandalism, destruction and theft of personal property, and assaults against visitors and users on National Forest System lands.

Program description: The cooperative law enforcement program provides reimbursement to State and local law enforcement agencies for extraordinary expenses associated with protecting the public and their property on the National Forests. In many cases, the number of visitors to the National Forest equals or greatly exceeds the resident population of the counties. Since this visitor use is seasonal and often occurs in geographically remote areas, extraordinary costs are associated with protecting the visiting public. While payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) are made to most of these counties, those that are most remote and least densely populated frequently do not receive sufficient PILT funds to carry out an effective law enforcement program on the Forest. Also, payments from the National Forest Fund (25 percent Fund) are made to most of these counties but are available only for roads and schools and not for law enforcement purposes. During 1981, 386 agreements were in effect. Approximately 750 eligible jurisdictions were eligible for assistance. It is anticipated that agreements will be reduced to 320 in 1982 due to funding constraints. In 1983, 350 agreements are being planned.

Increase for 1983

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Cooperative Law Enforcement .....	\$ 3,740	5,150	+1,410
FTE	26	33	+7

The increase is needed to assure a reasonable level of protection by State and local law enforcement agencies in preventing aggravated assaults and other serious crimes directed at National Forest visitors and users. Crime In The United States, issued by the FBI on September 10, 1981, documents substantive increases in aggravated assaults and other serious crimes in rural areas.

Since these crimes on the National Forests are often the responsibility of rural, poorly-staffed law enforcement agencies, this increase is needed to assure protection of National Forest visitors. The increase is planned for extra law enforcement services in only 350 of 750 eligible jurisdictions where Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) are inadequate compensation for this essential service on the National Forests.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	+150
Travel .....	+10
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+85
Other contractual services .....	+1,165
Total .....	+1,410

### Forest Road Maintenance

		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars	1983 Base in thousands)	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
Forest Road						
Maintenance .....	\$	63,167	119,715	65,190	61,640	-3,550
	FTE	1,410		1,410	1,238	-172

Objective: To ensure that the Forest Development Transportation System provides cost-effective support to resource management objectives and safe travel to users of the system.

Program description: The Forest Road Operation program provides traffic management and maintenance management activities on the existing road system consistent with the needs established in Land Management Plans and to support resource programs. Each road or road segment is assigned a specific maintenance level based on land management objectives and resource program needs. Five different maintenance levels are defined as follows.

1. Level 1. This level is assigned to intermittent service roads during the time management direction requires that the road be closed to traffic. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to protect the road investment and to hold damage to adjacent land and resources to a minimum. Drainage facilities and runoff patterns are maintained.

Roads receiving Level 1 maintenance may be of any type, class, or construction standard and may be managed at any other maintenance level during the time management direction requires that they be open for traffic. However, while being maintained at Level 1, they are closed to traffic.

2. Level 2. This level is assigned to constant service roads where management direction requires that the road be open for limited passage of traffic. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative use, permitted use, or specialized traffic. Minor amount of log haul may occur at this level.

Roads in this maintenance level are normally characterized as single lane, primitive type facilities intended for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration.

3. Level 3. This level is assigned to constant service roads where management direction requires the road to be open for public traffic. The road is maintained for safe travel by a prudent driver in a passenger car.

Roads at this maintenance level are normally characterized as single lane with turnouts and native or spot surfacing. Some roads may be aggregate surfaced. The functional classification of these roads is normally local or minor collector.

4. Level 4. This level is assigned to constant service roads where management direction requires the road to provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience. Traffic volumes are normally sufficient to require a double lane aggregate surfaced facility. Some roads may be single lane and some may be paved. The functional classification of these roads is normally collector or minor arterial.

5. Level 5. This level is assigned to constant service roads where management direction requires the road to provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These roads are normally double lane, paved facilities. Some may be aggregate surfaced. Functional classification of these roads is normally arterial.

The following items are emphasized at all maintenance levels:

Basic Care to Protect Road Investment

At the end of fiscal year 1982 we expect the road system to be 281,000 miles which represents a capital investment of \$2.8 billion invested over a period of 60 years. Today's replacement costs exceed \$10 billion. A recent Forest Service cash flow analysis of initial investment, maintenance, and reconstruction costs indicates it is most efficient to finance maintenance at an annual level of approximately 3 percent of the amount necessary to replace or restore a capital investment.

User Safety

Any road on which public use is permitted must be operated and maintained for safe use. Failure to fulfill this responsibility can result in awards to private parties to compensate for injuries. For example, a Forest Service contractor was recently awarded \$1.4 million as a result of injuries he suffered while working on a right-of-way clearing project in 1977. The judge ruled that the truck accident which resulted in the contractor's paraplegic condition was caused because the Forest Service "failed to adequately inspect, repair, and maintain the road in a reasonably safe condition for use by the public".

Recent and projected road maintenance accomplishments include:

<u>Accomplishments</u>			
<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Road Maintenance (thousand miles) .....	277,800	278,000	281,000
 <u>Decrease for 1983:</u>			
	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Road Maintenance .....	\$ 65,190	61,640	-3,550
	FTE 1,410	1,238	-172

A decrease of \$3,550,000 for the road maintenance program will enable the Forest Service to maintain arterial and main collector roads at a reduced maintenance level as compared to fiscal years 1981 and 1982. Season or yearlong road closures, and/or regulating (restricting) use of collector and local roads, will be necessary.

The appropriation for road maintenance for fiscal year 1981 was \$62,473,000 (adjusted to excluded general administration costs). This provided road maintenance at the following levels:

<u>Maintenance Level</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Percent of Total System</u>
1	92,653	34
2	88,581	31
3	74,609	27
4	18,023	7
5	<u>3,933</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	277,799	100

Due to the decrease in maintenance funds in FY 1983, many miles of road will be maintained at a lower maintenance level than in the past. Some maintenance work (roadside mowing, brush control, surface blading, surface replacement, directional signing, culvert replacement, bridge painting, etc.) will be accomplished at a reduced frequency and/or deferred to future years. Deterioration of existing roads will increase future reconstruction costs. There will be a reduction in the seasonal workforce as well as a reduction in public works contracts used to accomplish this work.

This decrease will delay efforts to reduce overall road expenditures in the long run. In most cases lower standard facilities require increased maintenance and/or implementation of use restrictions.

There will be selected closures of roads that support recreation and wildlife, so that most of the maintenance funds can be expended on roads in support of timber and minerals activities. Management of these closed roads will also incur costs in that closure structures must be maintained and surveillance provided.

Object class information:

Salaries and benefits .....	-2,930
Travel .....	-100
Transportation of things .....	-200
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-200
Land and structures .....	-90
Other contractual services .....	-30
Total .....	-3,550



### Forest Trail Maintenance

		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Forest Trail						
Maintenance .....	\$	10,719	21,672	11,155	7,785	-3,370
	FTE	347		347	227	-120

Objective: To operate and maintain National Forest System trails for the enjoyment and use of the public. Maintaining an adequate trail system is essential to meet increasing demands for recreation on the National Forests.

Program description: The National Forest System trail system contains more than 101,000 miles of trails for hiking, bicycling, snowmobiling, and horseback riding. Since 1970, trail related use has more than doubled. In 1981, there were 12.8 million visitor-days spent on National Forest System trails.

Adequate maintenance is necessary to protect the trails and associated soil and water resources. Maintenance levels range from custodial (level 1), to high standard (level 5). Custodial maintenance levels will not protect the investment, but will minimize resource damage from erosion. Trails maintained through level 5 provide for increasing uses, safety and enjoyment, and facility protection.

In fiscal year 1981, conservation-minded individuals and groups contributed 398 person-years of labor to the recreation program on the National Forest. These volunteers provided 75 person-years and accomplished 3495 miles in trail maintenance under the supervision of the Forest Service.

	<u>Accomplishment</u>		
<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Panned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Trail Maintenance (miles) ....	75,400	81,200	51,800
 <u>Decrease for 1983:</u>			
	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Forest Trail Maintenance .....	\$ 10,719	7,770	-3,370
	FTE 347	227	-120

A decrease of \$3,370,000 will provide funding to maintain 51,800 miles of trail for recreation use, a decrease of 12,200 miles from fiscal year 1982. The remaining 49,200 miles will receive only custodial maintenance. Use of these

trails will be discouraged because of obstacles or barriers of fallen trees and rocks. Some resource damage or loss of capital investment in trail facilities is expected in those situations where heavy use cannot be mitigated through adequate maintenance. Volunteers are expected to accomplish 10,000 miles of trail maintenance in fiscal year 1983.

Object class information:

Salaries and benefits .....	-2,330
Travel .....	-105
Transportation of things .....	-190
Supplies, and equipment .....	-300
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	-120
Other contractual services .....	-325
Total .....	-3,370

### Timber Sales Administration and Management

		1982 Appropriation Enacted <u>to Date</u>	1983 RPA <u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	1983 Base <u>Estimate</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) <u>from Base</u>
Timber resource inventory planning .....	\$	8,870	19,225	9,265	10,489	+1,224
Silvicultural examination administration ....	\$	20,160	26,581	21,177	24,095	+2,918
Sale preparation and administration ....	\$	<u>129,422</u>	<u>196,050</u>	<u>135,211</u>	<u>153,746</u>	<u>+18,535</u>
Total .....	\$	158,452	241,856	165,653	188,330	+22,677
FTE		5,315		5,315	5,681	+366

General: A significant portion of the Nation's timber resources are on the National Forests. For instance, these lands contain 50 percent of America's inventory of softwood sawtimber. The demand for forest products increased by 70 percent in the past 30 years, and current prediction is that this demand will double in the next 50 years. In order to meet this future demand for lumber, plywood and other timber products, the National Forest timber sales and related resource management programs must keep pace.

Future production increases cannot occur instantaneously. They must be predicted several years in advance in order to complete required planning steps and proper coordination with other resource values. Exhibit 1 on the next page outlines the sequence of events and time required in the preparation, layout and offering of National Forest timber sales.

Timber Sale Preparation Process. The timber sale preparation process encompasses a series of activities which begins with the direction established in the Land Management Plan for outputs, the identification of a project area and ends with the award of a timber sale contract. These activities must pass through critical quality control, scheduling, and accomplishment reporting points, each of which require specific outputs prior to proceeding to the next step. These steps include:

#### PROCESS (ACTIVITIES)

- Feasibility Study
- Sale Design and Environmental Assessment
- Timber Sale Report and Sale Layouts
- Final Sale Package Prepared
- Advertisement, Bid Opening, and Bid Award

NATIONAL FOREST  
TIMBER SALE PLANNING PROCESS

Exhibit 1

Feasibility Study	Sale Design and Environmental Assessment	Timber Sale Report and Sale Layout	Final Sale Package Prepared	Advertisement Bid Opening and Bid Award
<p>Timber Sale proposal is documented in a position statement which is a prerequisite to entry of a sale on the 5-year Timber Sale Action Plan.</p> <p>Position Statement includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Area map.</li> <li>2. Volume est.</li> <li>3. Acreage.</li> <li>4. Issues, concerns, opportunities.</li> <li>5. Feasibility assessment.</li> <li>6. Target year and work schedule for areas selected for entry in 5-year Plan.</li> </ol>	<p>Sale area is critically reviewed on-the-ground by interdisciplinary team and results in the preparation of Environmental Assessment and issuance of the Decision Notice.</p> <p>Sale Plan and EA include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Silvicultural needs.</li> <li>2. Transportation plan.</li> <li>3. Logging plan.</li> <li>4. Development of Alternatives by Interdisciplinary Team Members.</li> <li>5. Public involvement.</li> <li>6. Selection of Recommended Alternative.</li> <li>7. Issuance of Decision Notice.</li> </ol>	<p>Detailed Timber Sale Report is prepared and sale is finalized by on-the-ground layout which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sale boundary and Unit layout.</li> <li>2. Volume cruise.</li> <li>3. Roads surveyed and staked.</li> <li>4. Detailed logging plans developed with yarder sites and log landing sites designed and layout.</li> <li>5. Rights-of-way obtained and land lines run.</li> <li>6. Special contract provisions identified.</li> </ol>	<p>Preparation of the Final Sale Package includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Timber appraisal.</li> <li>2. Road construction and maintenance costs prepared.</li> <li>3. Prospectus, sample contract and advertisement prepared.</li> </ol>	<p>Contract issued and harvesting may begin.</p>
1981	1983	1984	1985	1985
- 5 Years	- 2-3 Years	- 1 Year	- 3 Months	

Exhibit 1 displays the interrelationships between the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and the sale preparation steps. It also displays the major reportable outputs at each step. The following narrative explains the timber sale preparation process as outlined in the exhibit.

Feasibility Study. The feasibility study includes an extensive review by staff specialists to obtain information and provide recommendations on the feasibility of developing and preparing a commercial timber sale. It also covers the early portion of the NEPA process, and is completed with the output of a Position Statement. This document is a prerequisite for entering a proposed timber sale project into the 5-year Timber Sale Action Plan.

The objectives of the Position Statement are to:

1. Propose a timber sale project area, or indicate the compartment and management area within which a proposed sale is to occur.
2. Identify pertinent known information within and adjacent to the project area, and indicate potential outputs.
3. Identify critical issues, concerns, and opportunities related to the project area or proposal that must be addressed.
4. State resource objectives and establish evaluation criteria to guide the environmental analysis process.
5. Identify tentative alternatives that are highly feasible to meet the resource objective that will be pursued in the Environmental Analysis.
6. Identify special skill needs to adequately develop and analyze alternatives.
7. Display on a standardized map the information necessary to delineate key items mentioned above.
8. Develop a work plan or activity scheduling to guide the project through subsequent steps to the targeted sell date.

A major reason for the Position Statement is to eliminate the addition of poor quality, untimely, uneconomic or environmentally unsound project proposals to the 5-year Timber Sale Action Plan. A proper review conducted at this point should eliminate questionable sales early in the process before significant investments are made.

Sale Design and Environmental Assessment. The sale design process is an intensive field investigation within and adjacent to the proposed project area. It is conducted by an interdisciplinary team composed of staff specialists. The process involves addressing issues and concerns pertinent to the project and includes refinement of criteria which guides data collection, analysis, evaluation, and alternative preparation under the NEPA process. This process is completed with the preparation of an approved Environmental Assessment, or when appropriate, an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed project. Approval of the Environmental Assessment is documented by a "Decision Notice."

Multiple use coordinating requirements for timber sales are found in the Forest Land Management Plan. Planning individual sales must follow appropriate management direction and coordinating requirements.

Sale design includes the preparation of "blue print" documents such as approximate cutting unit location; the nature and condition of timber stands proposed for harvest; preliminary silvicultural prescriptions; selected logging systems information; locations of key local roads, planned fuels treatments; location of key resource values; preliminary design for resource improvements; and zones or areas with specific management requirements, constraints, or mitigation measures are included. This step also includes the preparation of a Comprehensive Transportation Plan.

Timber Sale Report and Sale Layout. This activity includes the preparation of the Timber Sale Report in accordance with the Environmental Assessment. Approval of the Timber Sale Report paves the way for on-the-ground layout to proceed. Completion of this activity precedes preparation of the appraisal and advertisement.

During this activity, skilled professional and technical people implement the interdisciplinary planning recommendations in on-the-ground designations of roads, cutting units, harvest methods, and logging systems. It is during this activity that necessary cost-share agreements, rights-of-way easements, or use permits on other land ownerships are obtained. Other elements of the implementation activity include such items as timber marking and/or designating, timber volume and quality determination, survey and design of roads including estimation of quantities, location, and posting of land lines, and mitigation requirements necessary to reduce impacts on visual resources, wildlife, watershed, recreation, range, etc.

Final Sale Prepared. This process includes the preparation of the sample contract and the preparation of the advertisement, bid form, prospectus, and appraisal report. It involves cost determinations, all necessary maps, and review of the proposed sale and the completed sale package. This activity is concluded when the sale is ready for advertisement.

Advertisement, Bid Opening, and Bid Award. This activity includes advertising the sale, accepting bids, conducting a sale auction when appropriate, and determining the successful bidder. It is concluded upon award at which timber harvesting may begin.

The following table shows a 3-year display of the timber management activities, the necessary transportation system and other resource support efforts needed to offer a given volume of timber for sale.



Timber Support and Program 1/

<u>Title</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
	<u>Million Dollars</u>		
National Forest System:			
Timber Management .....	109.9	114.4	135.5
Harvest Administration .....	45.6	41.1	52.8
Timber Support:			
Minerals .....	--	1.2	1.3
Land line location .....	16.5	18.4	19.8
Forest fire protection .....	--	2.7	2.9
Road maintenance .....	12.0	35.9	34.4
Recreation .....	7.9	8.3	9.1
Wildlife and fish .....	3.6	4.5	4.6
Range .....	--	.5	.5
Soil and water .....	5.4	5.5	6.3
Subtotal, Timber Support .....	45.4	77.0	78.9
Total, National Forest System .....	200.9	235.5	267.2
Road Construction:			
Forest Service construction .....	216.8	212.8	252.7
Purchaser construction .....	(210.0)	(242.5)	(268.4)
Purchaser roads constructed			
by Forest Service .....	44.9	40.2	44.9
Total, Road Construction .....	261.7	253.0	297.6
Special Accounts:			
Brush Disposal .....	43.8	46.4	50.7
Timber Salvage Fund .....	11.9	2.4	7.9
Tongass Timber Supply Fund .....	23.3	42.0	41.5
Total, Special Accounts .....	79.0	90.8	100.1
TOTAL, TIMBER SALES PROGRAM .....	541.6	579.3	664.9

1/ Does not include General Administration.

	<u>Outputs</u>		
Timber prepared (BBF) .....	12.2	11.4	12.3
Timber offered (BBF) .....	12.2	11.0	12.3
Timber harvested (BBF) .....	8.0	8.5	10.6
Land Line Location (miles) .....	5,400	4,850	4,950
Road Maintenance (miles) .....	149,800	152,200	157,400
Recreation - Cultural (thousand acres) .....	2,200	1,390	1,505
Wildlife and Fish - Habitat			
Improvement (acres) .....	237,400	210,000	192,400
Soil & Water Inventory (acres) .....	35,000	30,000	33,400

## Timber Resource Inventory Planning

General: The Timber Inventory program provides timber resource information for use in land management planning and for the orderly management of forest resources on the National Forest System. Timber resource planning is an integral part of land and resource management. Timber planning will continue to reflect changes in the available land base, land management planning decisions, and opportunities for maintaining or increasing yields through intensive forest management.

Objective: To develop the capability for periodic updating of land and resource management plans.

Program description: In the past, timber management plans were updated on a 10-year cycle. Future land and resource management plans will also be updated on this schedule or sooner, if necessary. Timber resource inventories provide the information necessary to compile land classification, timber volume determination, growth rates, and other information required for analysis of land and resource management plans. These inventories describe the state of the timber resource on each National Forest. This provides a basis to evaluate changes during the planning period. Additionally, they provide resource information for Research publications and National RPA assessments. Approximately 1.3 million acres of National Forest lands are inventoried annually under this program.

<u>Accomplishments</u>			
<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Timber Inventory (acres) .....	1,236	1,313	1,383

### Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Timber Resource Inventory Planning .....	\$ 9,265	10,489	+1,224

An increase of \$1,224,000 for fiscal year 1983 will provide the National Forest timber inventory data collection on the 1,383,000 acres necessary for preparation of individual National Forest land and resource management plans. This is required to meet the direction contained in the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

### Object class information:

Salaries and benefitis .....	+888
Transportation of things .....	+71
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+107
Other contractual services .....	+158
Total .....	+1,224

## Silvicultural Examination

Objective: To provide for the periodic review and analysis of the silvicultural needs for stands of timber to meet forest land and resource management plan objectives and to provide for the proper certification of prescriptions for treatment to ensure an appropriate level of standardization and quality resource management.

Silvicultural examinations provide the data on which to base decisions concerning management activities, particularly timber sales, reforestation and stand improvement. Silvicultural examinations also provide inventory data used in the land management planning process.

Program description: This activity involves the gathering of in-place field data, compiling a data file and preparation of a detailed analysis for approximately 7 million acres to ensure sound management of timber stands on commercial forest lands. At a minimum, each stand is scheduled for examination and the prescription revised on a 10-year cycle to keep pace with changing conditions and management needs.

A stand prescription is a written document which describes the current stand conditions based upon the data compiled from field examination, and the desired stand condition at some future time. The prescription includes the silvicultural practices, cutting methods, other resource management coordination measures, and the reforestation and stand improvement actions needed to achieve the future stand.

	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>FY 1981 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982 Planned</u>	<u>FY 1983 Estimate</u>
Silvicultural Examination (acres) .....	7,380	6,889	6,838

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Silvicultural Examination .....	\$ 21,177	24,095	+2,918

An increase of \$2,918,000 will provide for the increase of stand examination work necessary to support the 12.3 billion board foot timber sales preparation program and also provide for the necessary prescriptions to be used for expanding timber sales programs in future years. Data collection and analysis for proper prescriptions for other stand treatment work will also require added emphasis. The average cost of stand examination work is estimated to increase from 1982 by about 12 percent. This increase to \$3.25 per acre is due primarily to more intense stand examination and coordination efforts and to the more remote access to the areas to be examined for the future timber sales in 1983 and beyond.

Object class information:

Salaries and benefits .....	+2,093
Transportation of things .....	+167
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+279
Other contractual services .....	+379
Total .....	+2,918

**Sale Preparation and Harvest Administration**

Objective: In preparing and administering timber sales, the objectives are:

1. To prepare all sales in compliance with the applicable land and resource management plan.
2. To administer all sales according to the terms of the timber sale contract.
3. To increase the utilization of available wood supplies to help meet the nation's wood-product needs.

Program description: The timber sale preparation and harvest administration program offers timber from the National Forest System for sale to achieve the policies set forth in the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528-531) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601).

The following tables show the trend in planned and actual accomplishments for the timber sale preparation, offer and harvest programs and the record of timber sold and harvested during the past three years as compared to the potential yield. Included in these tables are the timber sale salvage volumes funded under the Timber Salvage Sale Fund. See the Permanent Appropriations section for additional information on the salvage sale program.

Recent timber sales accomplishments:

Program description:

<u>Fiscal year</u>		<u>Sale Preparation</u>	<u>Sale Offering</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
		(Volume in billions board feet, local scale)		
1977	planned	11.3	11.3	10.0
1977	actual	11.6	11.0	10.5
1978	planned	11.5	12.2	10.5
1978	actual	12.2	12.2	10.1
1979	planned	12.4	12.4	11.5
1979	actual	12.4	12.4	10.4
1980	planned	12.2	12.2	11.5
1980	actual	12.4	12.4	9.1
1981	planned	12.2 <u>1/</u>	11.9	10.5
1981	actual	12.2	12.2 <u>2/</u>	8.0
1982	planned	11.4	11.0	8.5
1983	planned	12.3	12.3	10.6

1/ This includes 0.3 BBF funded for advanced sale preparation.

2/ This includes approximately 0.3 BBF of salvage sales from the Mount St. Helens disaster area.

The record of timber harvested and sold during the past three years is compared with the potential yield in the following table:

**ALL ROUNDWOOD 1/**  
(Billion board feet--local scale)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	Potential Yield Annual Basis <u>2/</u>	Annual Volume Harvested	Percent of Potential Actually Harvested	Actual Volume Sold	Percent of Potential Actually Sold
1978	16.2	10.1	62	11.0	68
1979	16.2	10.4	64	11.3	70
1980	15.2 <u>3/</u>	9.1	60	11.4	75
1981	15.2	8.0	53	11.5 <u>4/</u>	76

1/ Includes sawtimber and small (convertible) products.

2/ As of the beginning of the fiscal year. Includes standard, special and marginal commercial forest land.

3/ Reduction of 1.0 BBF due to adjustment for RARE II.

4/ Figure does not include 0.4 BBF, prepared and released for harvest on long-term sales. Further, there were 0.4 BBF prepared and offered by National Forests but not sold because of no bids, and 0.3 BBF prepared but not offered because of excess deficits.

The following table displays the sawtimber portion of the total sold:

**SAWTIMBER ONLY**  
(Billion board feet--local scale)

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Volume</u> <u>Harvested</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Volume</u> <u>Sold</u>
1978	8.9	8.4
1979	8.5	9.4
1980	8.5	9.5
1981	7.0	9.2

As authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1981, the Forest Service prepared 300 million board feet of timber sales up to the point of financial appraisal and offer for sale. This sale volume is to be held in reserve and replaced annually so that the Forest Service may be able to meet future increases in timber market demands. In addition, the Forest Service will prepare in fiscal year 1982, and hold in reserve, 545 million board feet for fiscal year 1983 and beyond. This will provide a total of 845 million board feet of timber sales to be available at the end of fiscal year 1982.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Sale Preparation and Harvest Administration .....	\$ 135,211	153,746	+18,535

An increase of \$18,535,000 will provide the funds necessary for the timber sales preparation and administration work needed for approximately 1 billion board feet more than the 1982 level of 11.4 billion board feet. The increased timber preparation and offer level of 12.3 billion board feet for 1983 is provided in anticipation of a recovery in the demand for timber products in 1983 and beyond. The costs of preparing and offering this level is about \$61.58 per thousand board feet. This includes \$17.67 for sales preparation, \$16.80 for support services (including the Tongass Timber Supply Fund), and \$27.11 for transportation system planning and construction (excluding Timber Purchaser Credit). These figures include the appropriate General Administration costs. The \$17.67 per thousand rate compares to a figure of \$17.54 for 1982 for sales preparation and administration costs.



Object class information:

Salaries and benefits .....	+7,384
Travel .....	+1,412
Transportation of things .....	+3,909
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+3,800
Other contractual services .....	+2,030
Total .....	+18,535

**Fuelwood**

Fiscal year 1981 showed another substantial increase in the amount of the fuelwood removed from the National Forest System. Over 902,000 individual permittees harvested and used an equivalent of 2.1 billion board feet of fuelwood. This represents a 5 percent increase over 1980. We expect a similar increase in this extremely popular program for 1982. The cost of administering this program is estimated to be \$5,300,000 for 1983 and is included in the budget estimates.

In 1981, a comprehensive study was made of the fuelwood program. As a result of the study, new national direction has been issued and will be implemented in 1982. This direction generally provides for a fee for most of the firewood previously provided free. Some free use will be continued where there is a demonstrated need and where there are excessive supplies. Revenues from the fuelwood program will amount to approximately \$5 million in 1982 and \$10 million in 1983. Twenty-five percent of these receipts will be returned to State and local governments.

Fuelwood harvest provides protection and silvicultural improvement to the National Forests. Residues from commercial timber harvesting operations are often utilized by fuelwood cutters. Such cutting reduces the fuel loading buildup on the forest floor and reduces the cost to the Forest Service of final disposal of the residue-created fire hazard. The cutting of fallen or standing dead trees in stands killed by insects, reduces fire hazards.

Young stands with an overstocked supply of trees are improved through thinning cuts. Under the supervision and/or designation of a Forest Officer, the Forest Service has accomplished timber stand improvement at substantially reduced costs through woodcutters contributed labor when the opportunity is there, such cutting also provides visual enhancement along roadsides by opening up thickets for greater visibility or to provide variety of shapes along roadsides.

The program accomplishments in the fuelwood harvest for personal use is shown in the following table. This volume is in addition to volume reported as harvested in previous tables.

# Fuelwood Use

Fiscal Year	Harvest Volume (billion board feet)
1979	1.6
1980	2.0
1981	2.1
1982	2.1
1983	2.0 <u>1/</u>

1/ The projected volume to be removed for personal fuelwood use will decline slightly with the implementation of the recently revised fuelwood program. A continuing rise in consumption is expected in subsequent years.

# Reforestation and Stand Improvement

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars)	1983 Base in thousands	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
Reforestation-NFS .....	\$ 57,730	76,630	59,314	61,894	+2,580
(thousand acres) .....	206	203	206	190	-16
Reforestation-KV 1/.....	\$ (67,200)	(84,600)	(67,696)	(81,000)	(+13,304)
(thousand acres) .....	167	216	167	214	(+47)
Total Reforestation (thousand acres) .....	373	419	373	404	-31
Stand Improvement-NFS ..	\$ 22,334	46,567	22,947	23,075	+128
(thousand acres) .....	180	275	180	160	-20
Stand Improvement-K-V 1/	(23,600)	(28,300)	(23,790)	(24,900)	(+1,000)
(thousand acres) .....	137	133	137	142	(+5)
Total Stand Improvement (thousand acres) .....	317	408	317	302	-15
Nurseries: .....	\$ 14,273	18,627	14,664	15,156	+492
Nursery stock- Forest Service (million seedlings) ..	166		166	173	+7
non-Forest Service nursery stock (million seedlings) ..	13		13	14	+1
Total.....	\$ 94,337	141,824	96,925	100,125	+3,200
FTE	2,273		2,273	2,169	-104

1/ Funding and acres of reforestation and stand improvement under the Knudsen-Vanderburg (K-V) are shown here for display of the two major elements of the program. See the Trust Fund section for additional information on the K-V program.

General: Reforestation and timber stand improvement activities are directed toward obtaining adequate stocking of forest lands and a level of timber productivity for sustained-yield management of National Forest lands. The objective is to increase growth rate and product quality of timber growing on the National Forests to the levels consistent with maintenance of environmental quality, multiple resource use objectives, and total social and economic benefits and costs. The reforestation and stand improvement program is financed with both appropriated funds and trust funds deposited by timber purchasers for sale area betterment activities under provisions of the Knudsen-Vandenberg Act.

### Reforestation

Objective: To annually reforest an area equal to the area deforested in the preceding period while eliminating the feasible backlog by 1985.

Program description: As of October 1, 1981, an estimated 1,217,000 acres of National Forest System lands needed to be reforested. These needs result from the harvesting of stands of timber; natural disasters such as fire, storms, insects, and diseases; and previous seedling, planting or natural regeneration failures. Such needs accrue continually over the years. The Forest Service meets those needs through seeding, planting and preparing sites to encourage natural regeneration when that is the management prescription. Some areas regenerate naturally without requiring cultural or other special treatment and investments. Each year the estimate of needed reforestation changes as accomplishments are reported, new inventories are completed, and new additions occur as a result of timber harvests and other factors.

A substantial part of the needed reforestation stems from a "backlog" of such work that existed for many years. For example, on October 1, 1981, this totaled an estimated 413,000 acres. About 203,000 acres of this backlog cannot be programmed for reforestation due to lack of access, incomplete land management planning (RARE II further planning areas is one illustration), constraints on herbicide use, economic, or other factors.

This leaves a balance of 210,000 acres which is projected to be accomplished by 1985. It is possible that some of the 203,000 acres may never need to be programmed because of natural regeneration during the waiting period, land management planning decisions or other factors.

The following table shows the existing reforestation needs to be accomplished through October 1, 1985:

	<u>Backlog</u>	<u>Current or Anticipated</u> (thousands of acres)	<u>Total</u>
Balance:			
October 1, 1981 .....	413	804	1,217
Additions:			
October 1, 1981 - October 1, 1985	--	1,596	1,596
Accomplishments:			
October 1, 1981 - October 1, 1985	210	1,478	1,688
Balance:			
October 1, 1985 .....	203	922	1,125

When the existing carryover or "backlog" work is completed, current reforestation needs are expected to level off at about 1 million acres. There is usually a 2 to 3 year lag between the time of deforestation and the time that reforestation can be accomplished. This indicates a continuing reforestation program of about 400,000 acres per year, including K-V work.

Approximately 220,000 acres need to be reforested annually with appropriated funds to reforest the backlog areas by October 1, 1985. Priority will be given to sites needing reforestation in order to meet the 1983 backlog target and the planting of all nursery stock. In fiscal year 1981, about 218,000 acres were reforested with appropriated funds, including contributions from human resource programs.

Reforestation work represents a capital investment opportunity. Cost-effectiveness is a primary concern in planning and scheduling the work. Improvements in benefit-cost analysis, site productivity measurement, regeneration techniques, and related work are continuing efforts that influence and guide the program. Certification of lands reforested is done following periodic on-the-ground examination to verify the success of the plantation or other treatment used to establish trees on the area.

	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Reforestation (acres)	218,000	206,000	190,000
<u>Increase for 1983:</u>			
	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Reforestation .....	\$ 59,314	61,894	+2,580

An increase of \$2,580,000 will provide the funding necessary for the complete reforestation of 190,000 acres. The average cost of reforestation for fiscal year 1983 is \$326 per acre as compared to \$280 in fiscal year 1982. This is 14 percent higher than 1982 and is due primarily to the increased costs of reforesting the remaining backlog acreage. About 75,000 acres of backlog will be planted in fiscal year 1983. Because of the difficult planting sites, the lack of good access, increases in animal control needs, and the increases in contractual costs, the average reforestation cost has continued to rise. Volunteers will be used for this program to increase outputs and reduce unit costs.

This program is consistent with the planned nursery seedling production for fiscal year 1983 and future years.

Object class information:

Salaries and benefits .....	-1,240
Travel .....	+129
Transportation of things .....	+309
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+362
Other contractual services .....	+3,020
Total .....	+2,580

**Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)**

Objective: To improve timber growth and protection by maintaining stocking control and improving growth. Activities include release of desirable trees from competing vegetative thinning, fertilizing, and pruning.

Program description: As of October 1, 1981, an estimated 1,716 thousand acres needed a timber stand improvement treatment to improve the growth condition of the timber stands. Of this amount, 375,000 acres needed release and 1,341 thousand acres needed thinning. It is estimated that TSI needs will be about 1,800,000 acres by 1985. Each year about 400,000 acres of new stands are created by reforestation and as these stands grow, many will need to be released from competing vegetation and/or precommercially thinned to maintain a healthy, vigorous stand of trees.

Accomplishments

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Planned</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimated</u>
TSI (Acres) .....	257,000	180,000	160,000

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Timber Stand Improvement .....	\$ 22,947	23,075	+128

An increase of \$128,000 will be spread across the entire timber stand improvement program to accomplish 160,000 acres. The average cost per acre for stand improvement work in 1983 is \$144. This is about 13 percent higher than 1982 and is due primarily to the increased contractual costs. As in the past, Forests will continue to emphasize cost-effectiveness by concentrating stand improvement work on those sites with the highest potential for future growth and the highest economic returns.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	-360
Travel .....	+6
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+17
Land and structures .....	+19
Other contractual services .....	+446
Total .....	+128

Nursery and Tree Improvement Operations

Objective: To ensure the orderly development of timber production on commercial forest land in the National Forest System by improving the genetic quality of seed and planting stock and by producing high quality planting stock in appropriate numbers for reforesting timber lands in a timely manner.

Program description: Thirteen bare-root and five container nurseries are operated to produce high quality forest tree planting stock in adequate quantities to meet RPA goals and the requirements of the National Forest Management Act. Operation of these nurseries is funded through a Working Capital Fund.

Forest Tree Improvement programs have been implemented to varying degrees in all Regions. The programs have two primary goals: (1) apply sound genetic principles to all silvicultural prescriptions; and (2) provide seed for seedling production that will yield adaptable, fast growing, high quality, pest resistant forest trees. Programs implemented by all Regions include establishing seed collection zones and breeding zones based on physiographical and biological data. This will ensure that the seed is used in a locality where it is adapted and avoid losses due to poorly planting stock.

Other programs are implemented for select species and zones where investments can be justified. These programs include tree selection; seed orchard establishment and management; evaluation plantation establishment and management; and selective breeding.

Increase for 1983

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Nursery and Tree Improvement Operations .....	\$ 14,664	15,156	+492



The \$15,156,000 for fiscal year 1983 includes \$4,723,000 for nursery maintenance and minor improvements and \$10,433,000 for the tree improvement program. The increase of \$492,000 in 1983 will be used in the tree improvement program to accelerate the establishment of seed orchards and progeny plantations, and the production of seeds and seedlings to produce improved planting stock.

Nursery construction requirements are displayed in the Construction section of this justification material.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+231
Transportation of things .....	+25
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+60
Other contractual services .....	+84
Land and structures .....	+92
 Total .....	 +492

**Recreation Use**

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to date	1983 RPA (Dollars in thousands)	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
Recreation Management .....	\$ 76,310	158,450	79,480	84,468	+4,988
Wilderness Management .....	\$ 5,900	16,668	6,140	6,509	+369
Cultural Resource Management .....	\$ <u>6,084</u>	<u>19,530</u>	<u>6,325</u>	<u>6,958</u>	<u>+633</u>
Total .....	\$ 88,294	194,648	91,945	97,935	+5,990
	FTE 2,694		2,694	2,686	-8

General: Recreation use of the National Forests embraces the activities, services and facilities necessary to provide approximately 245 million visitor-days of recreation experiences. These uses range from opportunities provided senior citizens who spend many of their retirement hours camping at Forest Service campgrounds, to backpackers who find remote hiking paths to enjoy, to winter sports enthusiasts who flock to National Forest-located ski areas.

The Forest Service coordinates with the private sector and other government agencies to ensure that programs are complementary and there is no unnecessary duplication. The private sector is being encouraged to develop and maintain public recreational facilities adjacent to and compatible with National Forest System management.

## Recreation Management

Objective: To manage the natural resources, which will provide 245 million visitor-days of outdoor recreation, emphasizing opportunities uniquely suited to the National Forest System; to maintain, subject to budget limitations, facilities necessary to meet rising demands for recreation opportunities, utilizing private sector capital financing through concession arrangements when appropriate.

Program description: The Forest Service provides a variety of recreation opportunities for the enjoyment of the public. One segment of the recreation program is the operation and maintenance of the following facilities:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>FY 1981 (PAOT) Capacity</u>
Campgrounds, family type .....	4,369	424,407
Campgrounds, group type .....	213	24,224
Picnic grounds, family type .....	1,460	94,907
Picnic grounds, group type .....	83	11,989
Swimming sites .....	317	74,043
Boat sites .....	1,043	102,289
Intpretive and information sites ...	841	54,699
Observation and other sites .....	988	80,657
Winter sports sites .....	97	39,589

The Forest Service also issues and administers permits to individuals and groups to provide additional recreation opportunities. In fiscal year 1981, the following numbers of permits for the private sector were:

Recreation residences .....	16,281
Winter sport resorts .....	165
Organization camps .....	499
Lodges and resorts .....	539
Outfitting and guiding .....	2,400
Other concessionaire sites .....	141

Major emphasis will be placed on energy efficiency in recreation use and development by making recreation opportunities on National Forest System lands accessible, usable and enjoyable for urban residents.

User fees will be charged for about 2,000 of the 5,000 National Forest System family camps, group camps and swimming sites as authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended.<sup>1/</sup> The remainder either do not offer the amenities required by law for a charge area or are so small or isolated that the cost of collection would be greater than the fees collected. Recreation user fees collected in fiscal year 1981 totaled \$8,517,896.

<sup>1/</sup> 78 Stat. 897: 16 U.S.C. 4601-5; and P.L. 91-81, 8/1/73.

# Accomplishments

<u>Target Items</u>	<u>FY 1981 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982 Planned</u>	<u>FY 1983 Estimate</u>
<u>Recreation Management:</u>			
Developed recreation site use (million RVDs) <u>1/</u> .....	84.9	86.4	88.0
Dispersed recreation use (excluding wilderness use) (million RVDs) .....	139.4	142.0	145.2
Total (million RVDs) .....	224.3	228.4	233.2
Public sector developed recreation sites (FSL) <u>2/</u> .....	46.5	42.3	44.0
Public sector developed recreation sites (RSL) <u>3/</u> .....	67.5	83.6	86.0
Total (million PAOT days) .....	114.0	125.9	130.0

1/ RVDs is Recreation Visitor-Days. It is any 12-hour aggregate of recreation use.

2/ FSL is Full Service Level.

3/ RSL is Reduced Service Level.

4/ PAOT is Persons-At-One-Time. A PAOT day is the number of people a site or area can safely and reasonably accomodate at one time, times the number of days in the operating season.

## Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Recreation Management .....	\$ 79,375	84,363	+4,988

An increase of \$4,988,000 will help respond to the increased recreation use of the National Forests. This funding level will enable the Forest Service to operate approximately 130 million PAOT days of developed site capacity for public use, but will not reduce the backlog of \$100 million in needed rehabilitation. This increase will partially offset the loss of Human Resource Program contributions. In previous years, Human Resource Programs have supplemented recreation funds needed to operate and maintain National Forest recreation facilities. In 1981, an additional 16 million PAOT days were maintained through Human Resource and Volunteer Programs.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+142
Travel .....	+22
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+1,733
Other contractual services .....	+3,091
Total .....	+4,988

**Wilderness Management**

Wilderness areas, preserved for their pristine values, were set aside by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Objective: To provide for wilderness use, protection of the wilderness resource, and reduction of conflict between uses of wilderness and the wilderness values of solitude, naturalness, ecological, geological, and similar features of scientific, educational, or historic value; and to manage the resource to provide 11.8 million recreation visitor-days of wilderness use.

Program description: During 1980, Congress increased the wilderness acreage within the National Forest from 15.3 million to 25.1 million acres. Forty-eight new areas were designated and additions to 12 existing wildernesses were made. Wilderness management now involves 158 areas plus 9 primitive areas (total of 26.9 million acres). Recreation use in fiscal year 1981 was 11.4 million recreation-visitor-days.

Accomplishments

	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982</u> <u>Planned</u>	<u>FY 1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Wilderness Management:</u>			
Wilderness use (million RVDs) .....	11.4	11.6	11.8
Wilderness management (million acres) .....	25.1	25.1	25.1

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Wilderness Management .....	\$ 6,140	6,509	+369

An increase of \$369,000 above the base is for wilderness management support. As mineral and energy exploration activities increase in the Nation's wilderness, more intensive management and coordination is needed to prevent degradation of wilderness values. This increase will also permit management necessitated by numerous nonconforming activities, i.e., claims, unauthorized motor vehicle and aircraft trespass, and permit noncompliance.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+50
Travel .....	+30
Supplies, materials, and equipment .....	+124
Other contractual services .....	+165
Total .....	+369

**Cultural Resources Management**

Objective: To protect and manage the cultural resources located on National Forest System land and to implement the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Archaeological Resource Protection Act, and USDA regulations. To assist in meeting resource output targets (timber, range, minerals, special uses etc.).

Program description: To implement these requirements it is necessary to identify, evaluate, preserve (where appropriate), and interpret the remains of the Nation's historic and prehistoric past found on National Forest System lands in advance of all development projects. Archaeologists are needed to locate significant cultural resources and to prescribe ways to implement other management projects without adversely affecting the historic or cultural resources. More than 90 percent of cultural resource funding for fiscal year 1983 will be used to support timber, mineral and energy resource development programs.

Accomplishments

	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982</u> <u>Planned</u>	<u>FY 1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Cultural Resource Inventories (million acres) .....	3.8	2.4	2.6

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Cultural Resource Management	\$ 6,325	6,958	+633

An increase of \$633,000 will meet the additional inventory, evaluation and mitigation requirements for all National Forest activities but with increased emphasis on the timber program and an increase in mineral programs. Cultural resource inventories will be increased from 2.4 million acres in fiscal year 1982, to 2.6 million acres in fiscal year 1983. In fiscal year 1981, 3.8 million acres were inventoried.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+50
Travel .....	+20
Supplies, material and equipment .....	+190
Other contractual services .....	+373
Total .....	+633

# Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

	1982 Appropriation Enacted <u>to date</u>	1983 RPA (Dollars in thousands)	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
Wildlife and fisheries management and support .....	\$ 17,852	56,880	18,580	18,027	-553
Wildlife habitat improvement .....	\$ 7,300	14,350	7,600	7,128	-472
Fish habitat improvement .....	\$ 5,900	9,700	6,230	6,090	-140
Endangered and threatened species habitat .....	\$ <u>1,260</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>-35</u>
Total .....	\$ 32,402	83,430	33,720	32,520	-1,200
FTE	992		992	896	-96

General: The Forest Service administers over 190 million acres, all of which are habitat for some species of wildlife or fish. Half the big game and fresh water fish in the nation are on National Forest System lands and waters. This provides sportsmen, naturalists, bird watchers and photographers the opportunity to enjoy these animals in their natural habitat. Since some form of wildlife or fish is provided habitat on nearly every acre of National Forest System land, the average person has ample opportunity to enjoy these resources. As more private lands are converted to other uses and the costs of hunting, fishing and nature study use on private lands increase, the National Forests become increasingly important to people of limited incomes. In addition, some of these resources have significant commercial values, such as salmon, which are valued at over \$65 million annually. National Forest wildlife and fish resources provided the American public with approximately 89 million days in the field enjoying these resources in 1981.

The 190 million acres includes 147.5 million acres of big game range, 43 million acres of small game range, 128,040 miles of fresh water streams and 2,208,570 acres of lakes. These lands are managed to maintain existing fish and wildlife habitats and to improve habitats for certain species. Deer, elk, salmon, trout, endangered species and many other animals are among those desired by the American people. The maintenance and improvement of habitat are accomplished through manipulations of habitats in ways that increase the inability of habitat to produce fish and wildlife; and, through insuring other resource programs are conducted in ways least harmful to existing habitats.

Forest Service personnel work closely with other Federal, State, and local agencies in planning activities that affect fish and wildlife on National Forest System lands. Comprehensive plans for wildlife and fish on National Forest System lands have been prepared jointly with the respective State fish and wildlife departments in response to the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452; 16 U.S.C. 670h), as amended).



In compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884), more than 75 threatened or endangered species have been identified on National Forest System lands. Inventory, planning, and habitat protection and improvement programs are under way in response to this Act. This is in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior and the individual States. As a part of this program, many other species are given special management attention to prevent reductions in habitat that would cause them to become threatened or endangered.

Due to increased public demand, high priority is given to habitat concerns for salmon and steelhead, waterfowl, threatened and endangered species, and species either low in numbers or significantly effected by other resource management programs. Continued emphasis will be given to big game, cold water and warm water fishes.

### **Wildlife and Fisheries Management and Support**

#### Objectives:

1. To provide for: (1) operation and maintenance of the fish and wildlife program, and (2) for fish and wildlife support to other resource activities to insure that possible impacts of other resource programs are addressed and necessary mitigation and compensation efforts are implemented.

2. To provide wildlife and fisheries expertise to the planning of all activities that affect fish and wildlife and their habitats for the purpose of mitigation of adverse impacts and compliance with quality standards.

3. To assist in meeting targets for timber harvest, livestock grazing, outdoor recreation, and energy development in conjunction with wildlife and fish management goals and objectives.

4. To provide wildlife and fisheries outputs (increased habitat capability and wildlife and fish user days) from resource activities such as timber sales.

Program description: The program provides for fish and wildlife program operations. This includes providing fish and wildlife information for land and resource plans, developing basic habitat inventories, monitoring projects and programs, cooperating with States and other agencies, training personnel, developing project plans and strategies, preparing fish and wildlife project environmental analyses and environmental impact statements, and other fish and wildlife management activities including formal consultation concerning threatened and endangered species.

The program also maintains past habitat improvement investments for wildlife, fish, and threatened and endangered species.

The program further provides coordination and support with other resource activities. This is designed to minimize adverse impacts from other resource actions to fish and wildlife habitat and, when possible, to increase wildlife and fish outputs by joint actions with other resource activities. This program is intended to assist in meeting targets for timber harvest, livestock grazing, outdoor recreation, and energy development while concurrently providing wildlife and fish outputs.

Specific activities included in support to other resources are: determining mitigation and compensation needs for other resource projects; determining streamside protection needs for fish habitat; participating on interdisciplinary teams to insure fish and wildlife consideration; developing fish and wildlife plans for on-site mitigation and compensation using timber sales receipts; participating in range allotment plans to assure big game as well as livestock forage needs are considered; and other support related activities.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Wildlife and fisheries management and support .....	\$ 18,580	18,027	-553

The decrease of 553,000 represents a reduction in Fish and Wildlife project planning, surveys, studies coordination, cooperation, and other activities connected with the Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement program. This is the result of reduced habitat improvement programs and increased emphasis on support of other resource program such as timber.

The level of funding for maintenance of past investments remain unchanged. This should provide the necessary maintenance to previous investments based on current schedules but not sufficient funding to extend past projects significantly beyond their intended life.

Support to timber of \$4.6 million is provided to accomodate the increased sell program. This support is generating wildlife outputs at costs lower than some alternative investment projects. Energy and minerals development and land management planning will also receive additional support.

The program emphasis has changed in recent years relative to support to other resources. Increased funds are allocated to support activities since it is more cost effective to mitigate wildlife losses than to incur them, Investment activities for wildlife, fish, and threatened and endangered species are reduced to increase coordination and support.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,016
Travel .....	-50
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+27
Other contractual services .....	+486
Total .....	-553

**Wildlife Habitat Improvement**

Objective: To maintain viable populations of all wildlife species with emphasis on selected game and non-game species as identified by the public in the Resources Planning and Assessment (RPA) program and Regional and Forest Plans.

Program description: This program increases the ability of wildlife habitat to meet the food, shelter and reproductive requirements of wildlife. The program is oriented toward game animals of the National Forests while providing the necessary protection for non-game species. Activities performed with these investment dollars include prescribed burnings to increase forage, water developments, revegetation of big game winter ranges, fencings, and the implementation of silvicultural prescriptions for specific wildlife species.

Primary emphasis goes to projects identified cooperatively in State comprehensive plans. Projects that complement other resource programs or compensate for losses from those programs are given first priority.

	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Wildlife Habitat Improvement <sup>1/</sup> (thousand of acre-equivalents) .....	1,483	1,230	1,000

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Wildlife habitat improvement .....	\$ 7,600	7,128	-472

<sup>1/</sup> Includes accomplishments from support to other resources.

A decrease of \$472,000 is proposed in direct wildlife habitat improvement. The primary impact of the decrease is not shown by the accomplishment measures. Flexibility to do the variety of projects normally done with direct investment dollars is lost. Outputs will be accomplished with support to other resources, but habitat improvement will be accomplished on lands where other resources are not active. For example, support to timber sales will require mitigation work on the timber site and investment funds for compensation work off of the sale site. These activities will maintain or improve the wildlife balance for the timber sale. Funds will not be available to do work for wildlife not normally influenced by timber activities. Examples of these habitats are big game winter ranges which are not usually forested, or bighorn sheep and mountain goat habitat which are in elevations above timber sales, or wetlands for waterfowl and osprey breeding which are outside commercial timber sites. These represent the reductions in wildlife habitat improvement.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-800
Travel .....	-40
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+70
Other contractual services .....	+298
Total .....	-472

## Fish Habitat Improvement

Objective: To maintain viable population of all fish species and increase habitat capability for selected species with emphasis on increased production of anadromous fish.

Program description: This program increases the ability of National Forest lakes and stream to support fish populations. While the emphasis is to increase anadromous fish, such as salmon and steelhead, these investment dollars also increase habitat for trout, bass and a variety of pan fish. Activities performed under this program are designed to control water quality and temperature to retain current fish populations and to increase fish populations by improving the quality of and access to spawning and rearing areas. This program supports and improves commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing in the United States.

### Accomplishments

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Fish Habitat Improvement (thousands of acre-equivalents) .....	21.2	10.2	8.8

### Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Fish Habitat Improvement .....	\$6,230	6,090	-140

A decrease of \$140,000 is proposed in direct fish habitat improvements. The more costly structural projects generate higher benefits for longer periods of time than do less costly alternatives. Both types of projects are needed to provide a program mix which is most economically efficient.

Since anadromous fish will continue to receive priority, a mix of structural and non-structural projects will continue for salmon and steelhead at a lower level than 1982. For species such as resident trout and bass, non-structural activities will be emphasized in 1983.

### Object class information:

Salary .....	-80
Travel .....	-14
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-21
Other contractual services .....	-25
 Total .....	 -140

## Endangered and Threatened Species Habitat Improvement

Objective: To protect or improve the status of endangered and threatened plant and animal species that occur on National Forest lands and are effected by National Forest activities.

Program description: This program provides habitat improvement for threatened and endangered plants and animals and for species which could become threatened or endangered if special precautions are not taken. The program also includes inventorying and monitoring for protection of endangered species habitat in accordance with recovery or habitat plans for those species.

Examples of activities are prescribed burning to develop breeding habitat for the Kirtland's Warbler, implementing silvicultural prescriptions to maintain bald eagle nesting and roosting sites, and fencing streams which contain threatened or endangered fish to implement special grazing prescriptions.

The major emphasis of the program is to protect and improve habitat for threatened and endangered species with a minimum of impact on other resource programs.

<u>Accomplishments</u>			
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Improvement .....	268.6	123.3	100.0
(thousands of acre equivalents)			

### Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Endangered and threatened species habitat improvement .....\$	1,310	1,275	-35

A decrease of \$35,000 is proposed in endangered, threatened and sensitive species habitat improbvement. Priority will be given to those species that are approaching extinction. Recovery projects for stabilized populations will be minimally funded or delayed.

### Object class information:

Salary .....	-20
Travel .....	-3
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-12
Total .....	-35

### Range Management

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Grazing program .....	\$ 22,823	48,870	23,813	23,191	-622
Range forage and structural improvements .	\$ 2,715	5,810	2,828	700	-2,128
Wild horse and burro use .	\$ 310	660	322	322	-0-
Noxious farm weed control.	\$ 740	1,586	770	400	-370
 Total .....	 \$ 26,588	 56,926	 27,733	 24,613	 -3,120
FTE	811		811	675	-136

Summary of funds available for the range program:

		FY 1981 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1982 <u>Planned</u>	FY 1983 <u>Estimate</u>
Range Management	\$	25,566 <sup>1/</sup>	26,588	24,613
Range Betterment Fund	\$	6,940	6,580	5,800
 Total	 \$	 32,506	 33,168	 30,413

<sup>1/</sup> General administration expenses excluded for comparability to 1982 and 1983.

General: The Forest Service range program is designed to develop and manage National Forest System lands for sustained use by livestock and other herbivores and for meeting long-term requirements of wild horses and burros, threatened and endangered plants, and other ecosystem attributes without impairing productivity. The program emphasizes improvement and maintenance of land productivity for grazing and other resource uses consistent with production efficiency and market value of forage. Forage resources contribute to the quality of life for dependent families, minorities and related communities.

### Grazing Program

#### Objectives:

1. To contribute to improvement of the economic well-being of rural residents by promoting stability of family ranches and farms in the areas of which the National Forests and National Grasslands are a part.
2. To produce needed amounts of range forage on National Forest System lands which will contribute substantially toward meeting national food needs.
3. To utilize National Forest System lands for demonstration of range management practices appropriate for use on associated private lands.



4. To protect endangered and threatened species and preserve sites of historical values.

5. To maintain the natural values of the range.

6. To promote cooperation and coordination among farmers, ranchers, government agencies, and other interested persons to make the most effective use of National Forest System ranges.

Program description: The National Forest System grazing program encompasses 102 million acres of National Forest System land in 36 States. There are 10,750 grazing allotments, upon which 16,100 ranchers are authorized to graze 1,900,000 cattle and horses and 1,700,000 sheep. Revenue to the Federal treasury from the grazing program is expected to exceed \$13 million in 1983. Eighty-four percent of the cattle permittees have base herds of 1 to 300 head and are highly dependent upon National Forest System lands to complement livestock ranching operations on their privately owned lands. Without the National Forest System grazing, many of these ranches would not be economically sound livestock operations.

Activities include conducting range environmental analysis, planning for livestock grazing use to create a more cost-effective program, maintenance of improvements, issuance of permits, administration of range grazing to assure an environmentally sound program, and providing ecological support services for land management planning and other Forest Service programs. In fiscal year 1983, emphasis will be placed upon meeting minimum requirements of managing livestock grazing under existing conditions.

Of the 101.8 million acres of National Forest System range, 54.4 million are suitable for grazing. (Unsuitable range is any area that should not be grazed by livestock because of unstable soils, steep topography, or inherent low potential for forage production). Our 1977 estimate was that 70 percent of the suitable acreage was in satisfactory ecological condition. (Ecological condition is the degree of similarity between the present community and the potential natural community for the site).

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Acres MM</u>
Good	13.1
Fair	25.0
Poor	14.2
Very Poor	2.1
	<hr/> 54.4

This estimate is being updated as a part of the Forest Land Management Planning process.

In fiscal year 1981, improved management was started on 677 allotments. Improved management is started when one or more management actions prescribed in the allotment plan have been completed. In fiscal year 1981, 6,075 allotments had improved management adequately maintained. Improved management is adequately maintained if the management actions prescribed in the allotment management plan are being carried out according to schedule that will not permit regression in range condition. Comparable figures for the last 3 fiscal years are:

	<u>Total Allotments</u>	<u>Improved Management Maintained</u>	<u>Improved Management Started</u>
1979	10,967	5,698	897
1980	10,754	6,378	1,236
1981	10,871	6,705	677

Accomplishments

<u>Target Items</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Permitted Livestock Grazing Use (million animal unit months)	9.8	9.8	9.8

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Grazing program .....	\$ 23,813	23,191	-622

Object class information:

Salary .....	-477
Travel .....	-20
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-35
Other contractual services .....	-90
Total .....	-622

A decrease of \$622,000 will result in reduced range administration with emphasis on permittees assuming greater responsibility for all livestock grazing activities, including maintenance and implementation of allotment management plans. Emphasis will be placed on maintaining a 9.8 million animal unit month grazing program, while providing the needed range management input to the Land Management Planning process. Some support for the Timber and Minerals Program will be provided but not at the level for which those programs were budgeted.

In 1982, most allotments with improved management will be maintained, and improved management will be started on a limited number of allotments. The 1983 budget will permit minimum maintenance of those allotments with improved management and few new starts. Funding over time at this financial level will result in a reduction of permitted animal unit months. Where improved management cannot be maintained the result is unacceptable resource damage, or downward trends in range ecological condition. This can result in adjustments in livestock numbers or, in some cases, complete removal of permitted livestock.

Grazing use of 9.8 million animal unit months is the amount recommended for 1983 in the RPA Program.

## Range Forage and Structural Improvements

### Objectives:

1. To provide for livestock and other herbivores to the extent benefits are commensurate with cost without impairing land productivity.
2. Make investments in range improvements which provide for cost-effective use of funds available.
3. Identify and measure the relevant economic effects of range improvement programs, projects and practices.

Program description: Capital investments include installation of structural improvements, such as fencing and water developments, installation of non-structural improvements, such as seeding to improve rangelands in unsatisfactory ecological condition, and prescribe burning for improved forage conditions.

Most of the capital investments in the 16 western States are accomplished through the Range Betterment Fund appropriation discussed in a later section. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 1/, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 2/, directs that 50 percent of the moneys received by the United States as fees for grazing livestock of National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States, be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and when appropriated, be made available for on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection and improvements. Planning and administrative funds necessary to carry out the intent of the legislation are included under either range management or other benefiting functions. Outputs and accomplishments are a combination of both Range Management and Range Betterment funds.

1/ P.L. 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1751.

2/ P.L. 95-514; 43 U.S.C. 1901-1908.

### Accomplishments

<u>Target Items</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Range Forage Improvements (acres) .....	177,500	217,665	<u>1/</u> 84,900
Range Structural Improve- ments (acres affected) .....	2,274,000	2,339,170	<u>2/</u> 1,272,400

1/ Includes 7,400 acres to be accomplished with fiscal year 1981 Rangeland Improvement fund carryover.

2/ Includes 260,650 acres to be accomplished with fiscal year 1981 Rangeland Improvement fund carryover.

Decrease for 1983:

	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Range forage and Structural Improvement .....	\$ 2,828	700	-2,128

A decrease of \$2,128,000 for range forage and structural improvements will eliminate all range improvement investments with these funds in the 16 western States. Investments for range improvements on National Forests in these States will be financed from the Range Betterment Fund and on the National Grasslands through the Conservation Practices Program. The remaining 700,000 will be used for investments on areas of highest priority in the two eastern Regions which do not receive Range Betterment Funds. Forty-seven percent fewer acres will be affected by this program in fiscal year 1983. To assure cost effectiveness, a handbook has been prepared explaining economic and cost-effective analysis of allotment management plans and range improvements.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-2,243
Travel .....	-150
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-155
Other contractual services .....	+420
Total .....	-2,128

**Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros**

Objective: To manage, protect and control wild free-roaming horses and burros on National Forest lands in a manner which maintains a thriving ecological balance in the territories they inhabit.

Program description: The Forest Service is charged to protect, manage and control wild horses and burros on National Forest lands. All activities relating to wild horses and burros are coordinated to reflect similar management objectives with the Bureau of Land Management. Present populations are estimated at 3,500 horses and more than 200 burros. Population levels desired to achieve management objectives are based on wild horse and burro forage and habitat requirements, wildlife, permitted livestock, and other uses recognized under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. Excess animals are removed by authorized personnel and, upon application, title for them is granted to individuals following one year of private maintenance and care under humane conditions.

In 1981, 278 excess wild horses and burros were removed from territories. This is approximately 64 percent of the annual national increase. Scheduled removals for 1982 and 1983 will allow for increases in population level above those that provide for preserving and maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance.

### Accomplishments

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Wild Horses and Burros Grazing Use (Animal Unit Month) .....	32,084	34,000	35,000

The 1982 program is \$322,000. Program emphasis will be on removal of excess animals.

No change in funding is proposed for 1983.

### **Noxious Farm Weed Control**

#### Objectives:

1. Control noxious weeds on National Forest System lands including reimbursement to local county and State weed control authorities pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1241-43.

2. Control the invasion of certain noxious farm weeds on private lands through establishment and maintenance of beneficial plant cover on adjacent National Forest System lands.

Program description: Many States have enabling acts authorizing counties or other jurisdictions to establish weed control districts covering all or part of a county. Weed control districts are generally concerned with control of noxious weeds within the district regardless of land ownership. Appropriations for this activity will be used to control noxious weeds on National Forest System lands when the same species of noxious weeds are being controlled by the weed district on private lands (43 U.S.C. 1241-43).

### Accomplishments

<u>Target Items</u>	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Acres Treated for Noxious Weeds .....	20,704	11,700	5,000

#### Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Noxious farm weed control .....	\$ 770	400	-370

A decrease of \$370,000 will result in a 45 percent reduction from 1982 or a 5,000 acre program on National Forest System lands infested with noxious farm weeds. These funds will be used for treating areas of highest priority to prevent invasion or reinvasion of National Forest System lands by noxious weeds and in turn infestation of associated private agricultural lands. The Forest Service program will be coordinated with weed control district programs.

Object class information:

Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-210
Other contractual services .....	-160
Total .....	-370

Soil and Water Management

	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 RPA (Dollars in thousands)	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from Base
Soil and water administration .....	\$ 19,278	Not	20,084	18,333	-1,751
Soil and water resource improvement .....	\$ 1,775	Avail-	1,846	305	-1,541
Soil and water resource inventories .....	\$ <u>10,517</u>	<u>able</u>	<u>10,936</u>	<u>5,228</u>	<u>-5,708</u>
Total .....	\$ 31,570 FTE 865	76,817	32,866 865	23,866 588	-9,000 -277

General: Water is abundant on most National Forest System lands. This water serves many purposes, both on and off public lands. On National Forests and National Grasslands, water is needed for drinking and swimming, maintenance of wildlife and fisheries populations, watering of livestock, fire control, and a wide variety of other uses. Water flowing from these lands is a major source of supply for many communities, irrigation, and industrial needs.

Soil and water management skills provide the scientific basis and technical assistance needed to attain production targets for other National Forest System resources while maintaining or enhancing soil productivity and water quality and quantity.

The soil and water program is categorized into three major activity areas: soil and water administration; soil and water resource improvement; and soil and water resource inventory.

Soil and Water Administration

Objective: To utilize soil and water expertise in meeting overall resource production and environmental goals.

Program description: The program for soil and water administration includes:

1. Participation of soil and water scientists in the preparation of Regional and Forest land and resource management plans.



2. Application of soil and water technology in the planning and implementation of resource management projects, including timber sales, recreation development, wildlife habitat improvement, range management, soil and water resource improvement, and minerals and energy development.

3. Monitoring of soil and water resources to determine whether or not management goals for water quality and soil productivity are being met and to provide a basis for identifying more effective management practices.

4. The identification and quantification of water requirements for carrying out management responsibilities on the National Forest System, and the securing of water rights. Filing fees for, or purchase of, water rights are funded from benefiting programs, which may include soil and water funds.

5. The maintenance of existing soil and water resource improvements to ensure the continued effectiveness of these treatments.

6. The development of plans for emergency rehabilitation of acres damaged by wildfires, floods, or other natural disasters.

7. Coordination and liaison with other agencies' water resource development plans and projects on or directly affecting the National Forest System.

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Soil and water administration .....	\$ 20,084	18,333	-1,751

A decrease of \$1,751,000 will result in: a reduction in monitoring the effects of resource project activities on water quality, quantity, and soil productivity; maintenance of 10 percent of the existing soil and water resource improvements; reduction in coordination and liaison with other agencies.

Participation in land management planning will decrease in 1983 since many Forests will have completed their data collection phase.

Emphasis of fiscal year 1983 soil and water administration will be to support the timber sale program and minerals.

The energy- minerals program in the West has been increasing more rapidly than foreseen, requiring increasing technical input to operating plan reviews from soil and water specialists. Proposed funding will provide for reviewing operating plans which involves sensitive soil and water areas.

Acquisition of needed Federal water rights will proceed at a slower pace and may not allow us to meet the time requirements imposed by various western States.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,015
Travel and transportation .....	-159
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-246
Other contractual services .....	-331
Total .....	-1,751

**Soil and Water Resource Improvement**

Objective: Soil and water improvement work is done to meet several objectives:

1. To correct situations where sedimentation is degrading water quality.
2. To restore or enhance soil productivity.
3. To maintain or restore favorable conditions of water flow such as in timing of water release or quantity of water yield.

Program description: Soil and water improvement activities to achieve the above objectives include such programs as erosion control structures, reshaping of gullied land, revegetation of denuded areas, and vegetation manipulation designed to increase water yield. First priority is to protect water quality and maintain soil productivity.

	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Soil and water resource improvement (thousand acres) .....	4.4	5.6	0.4

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Soil and Water resource improvements .....	\$ 1,846	305	-1,541

The decrease of \$1,541,000 in improvement work allows soil and water support to other resource activities.

The 1982 program will accomplish 5,580 acres of the estimated 290,000 acres of National Forest land currently in declining condition. Reducing the 1983 program to 400 acres postpones the time when the deterioration of these lands will be stopped and their productivity restored.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-894
Travel .....	-138
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-215
Other contractual services .....	-294
Total .....	-1,541

**Soil and Water Resource Inventories**

Objective: To provide information about soil and water resources for use in land management planning and resource management activities. This information is used to meet the basic stewardship responsibilities of assuring long-term soil productivity and the continued supply of high quality water.

Program description: These inventories describe, map, and interpret the basic soil and water resources.

Examples of information are:

1. Soil productivity and reforestation potentials.
2. Water yield and quality including timing of flows.
3. Extent and location of soils having erosion and stability problems.

Accomplishments

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Soil and water resource inventories (million acres) .....	26.1	17.5	10.1

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$ .....	10,936	5,228	-5,708

A decrease of \$5,708,000 is proposed to shift these funds to the soil and water support program to ensure resource outputs in the 1983 timber and minerals programs. At this level of funding, completion of soil and water inventories needed for management planning, long-term timber harvest scheduling, and other resource planning will be deferred and planning will continue on the basis of what information is already available.

The 1982 program includes 17,500,000 acres of inventory. This level provides for participation in the National Cooperative Soil Survey as well as providing the soil resource characterization and mapping needed by forest land managers. The 10,100,000-acre survey program for 1983 will emphasize completion of inventories already started. New inventory starts will be limited to areas selected for near-term intensive land management.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-3,344
Travel .....	-520
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-818
Other contractual services .....	-1,026
Total .....	-5,708

**National Forest System**  
 3-Year Display  
 (Includes National Forest System and Construction Appropriations)

<u>Forest</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982*</u>	<u>1983*</u>
		(Dollars in thousands)	
<u>Region 1</u>			
Beaverhead	\$ 4,744	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,655
Bitterroot	5,449	4,950	5,345
Clearwater	11,611	11,450	12,370
Custer	4,823	4,380	4,730
Deer Lodge	4,085	3,710	4,010
Flathead	12,861	12,590	13,600
Gallatin	6,219	5,650	6,100
Helena	4,808	4,365	4,720
Idaho Panhandle	19,182	18,330	19,800
Kootenai	14,864	14,405	15,565
Lewis & Clark	4,066	3,690	3,990
Lolo	9,995	9,985	10,785
Nezperce	8,704	7,905	8,540
Regional Office	<u>28,764</u>	<u>27,030</u>	<u>29,200</u>
Region 1 Total	140,175	132,750	143,410
<u>Region 2</u>			
Arapaho-Roosevelt	8,683	8,795	9,500
Bighorn	4,713	4,280	4,625
Black Hills	8,571	8,690	9,390
Grand Mesa	7,426	6,745	7,285
Medicine Bow	6,484	5,890	6,360
Nebraska	2,254	2,045	2,210
Pike - San Isabel	7,715	7,005	7,570
Rio Grand	6,316	5,735	6,195
Routt	4,671	4,245	4,580
San Juan	7,529	7,290	7,875
Shashone	3,123	2,840	3,065
White River	6,184	5,615	6,070
Regional Office	<u>9,256</u>	<u>9,315</u>	<u>10,065</u>
Region 2 Total	82,925	78,490	84,790
<u>Region 3</u>			
Apache-Sitgreaves	11,279	11,150	12,045
Carson	6,288	5,710	6,170
Cibola	7,874	7,150	7,725
Conconio	9,481	9,520	10,280
Coronado	6,828	6,200	6,700

<u>Forest</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983*</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
<u>Region 3 con't.</u>			
Gila	7,509	6,820	7,365
Kaibab	8,121	7,375	7,965
Lincoln	5,847	5,310	5,735
Prescott	5,396	4,900	5,295
Santa Fe	8,360	7,595	8,205
Tanto	8,274	8,425	9,105
Regional Office	<u>13,586</u>	<u>13,245</u>	<u>14,310</u>
Region 3 Total	98,843	93,400	100,900
<u>Region 4</u>			
Ashley	4,745	4,310	4,655
Boise	10,533	10,475	11,315
Bridger. Teton	5,827	5,290	5,715
Caribou	3,852	3,500	3,780
Challis	3,575	3,245	3,505
Dixie	5,488	5,895	6,365
Fishlake	3,566	3,240	3,500
Humbolt	3,073	2,790	3,015
Manti-LaSal	4,059	3,685	3,980
Payette	7,029	7,290	7,875
Sawtooth	5,935	5,390	5,820
Salmon	6,228	5,655	6,110
Targhee	5,774	6,155	6,645
Toiyabe	5,000	4,540	4,905
Uinta	4,411	4,005	4,335
Wasatch	6,750	6,130	6,625
Regional Office	<u>23,869</u>	<u>22,585</u>	<u>24,400</u>
Region 4 Total	109,714	104,180	112,545
<u>Region 5</u>			
Angeles	14,624	15,195	16,335
Cleveland	9,310	8,455	9,135
Eldorado	9,917	9,915	10,710
Inyo	8,044	7,305	7,890
Klamath	17,157	18,490	20,815
Lassen	9,897	9,895	10,690
Los Padres	10,936	10,840	11,710
Mendocino	9,945	9,940	10,740
Modoc	6,315	5,735	6,195
Plumas	16,931	16,285	20,590
San Bernardino	12,740	12,570	14,500
Sequoia	12,440	11,300	12,205
Shasta Trinity	23,998	24,700	34,525



<u>Forest</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982*</u>	<u>1983*</u>
(Dollars in thousands)			
<u>Region 5 con't.</u>			
Sierra	12,854	12,580	14,590
Six Rivers	12,159	11,950	12,910
Stanislaus	12,059	10,950	11,830
Tahoe	13,895	13,525	16,615
Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt. Unit	2,910	2,640	2,855
Regional Office	32,284	29,320	31,675
Region 5 Total	248,415	241,590	276,515
<u>Region 6</u>			
Colville	7,764	7,050	7,615
Deschutes	10,421	10,465	11,225
Fremont	8,534	7,750	8,370
Gifford Pinchot	16,689	19,065	20,355
Malheur	9,502	8,630	9,320
Mt. Baker	13,983	14,605	15,700
Mt. Hood	15,108	16,630	17,805
Ochoco	6,919	6,285	6,790
Okanogan	6,148	5,585	6,030
Olympic	11,473	11,325	13,240
Rogue River	11,092	10,980	11,865
Siskiyou	10,435	10,385	11,220
Siuslaw	13,558	13,220	16,280
Umatilla	8,296	7,535	8,140
Umpqua	13,062	12,770	14,795
Wallowa-Whitman	12,900	12,625	14,635
Wenatchee	10,287	10,250	11,075
Willamette	21,518	22,450	24,095
Winema	6,214	5,645	6,095
Regional Office	45,073	42,930	46,225
Region 6 Total	258,976	256,180	280,875
<u>Region 8</u>			
National Forest in Alabama	7,480	6,795	7,340
Caribbean	1,180	1,070	1,155
Chattahoochee-Oconee	8,081	8,250	8,910
Cherokee	6,720	6,100	6,595
Daniel Boone	8,624	7,830	8,460
National Forest in Florida	7,823	7,105	7,675
Francis Marion-Sumter	7,421	6,740	7,280
George Washington	6,597	5,990	6,470
Jefferson	7,152	6,495	7,015
Kisatchie	6,817	6,190	6,690
National Forest in Mississippi	8,364	8,505	9,190
National Forest in North Carolina	13,312	13,000	14,040

<u>Forest</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983*</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
<u>Region 8 con't.</u>			
Ouachita	9,783	9,790	10,580
Ozark-St. Francis	9,014	9,095	9,825
National Forest in Texas	6,961	6,325	6,830
Regional Office	<u>19,119</u>	<u>18,270</u>	<u>19,740</u>
Region 8 Total	134,448	127,550	137,795
<u>Region 9</u>			
Allegheny	5,282	4,800	5,180
Chequamegon	4,531	4,115	4,445
Chippewa	6,956	6,315	6,825
Green Mountain	2,967	2,695	2,910
Hiawatha	4,615	4,190	4,525
Huron Manistee	5,112	4,640	5,015
Mark Twain	9,461	9,500	10,265
Monongahela	6,905	6,270	6,775
Nicolet	4,922	4,470	4,830
Ottawa	4,884	4,435	4,790
Shawnee	3,488	3,170	3,420
Superior	13,959	13,585	14,675
Wayne Hoosier	3,777	3,430	3,705
White Mountain	5,028	4,565	4,935
Regional Office	<u>13,392</u>	<u>13,075</u>	<u>14,125</u>
Region 9 Total	95,279	89,255	96,420
<u>Region 10</u>			
Chugach	6,159	5,595	6,040
Tongass-Chatham	11,386	10,795	11,660
Tongass-Ketchikan	16,380	17,785	17,050
Tongass-Stikine	11,448	10,850	11,725
Regional Office	<u>11,537</u>	<u>10,930</u>	<u>11,812</u>
Region 10 Total	56,910	55,955	58,287
Total Regions	1,225,685	1,179,350	1,291,537
Washington Office	<u>85,248</u>	<u>87,238</u>	<u>88,497</u>
	\$1,310,933	\$1,266,588	\$1,380,034

\* 1983 Forest budgets have not been determined at this time. The 1983 information is estimated based on the President's budget.

### General Administration

		<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Estimate</u> (Dollars in thousands)	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u> (Dollars in thousands)	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) <u>from Base</u>
Line Management ....	\$	36,579	37,098	39,382	39,382	--
	FTE	916	916	916	916	--
Program Support ....	\$	135,882	126,164	133,947	129,582	-4,365
	FTE	6,057	5,614	5,614	5,514	-100
Common Services ....	\$	<u>94,636</u>	<u>75,367</u>	<u>76,046</u>	<u>91,714</u>	<u>+15,668</u>
Total .....	\$	267,097	238,629	249,375	260,678	+11,303
	FTE	6,973	6,530	6,530	6,430	-100

General: General Administration covers the cost of certain Forest Service line officers and certain essential support services which are needed to effectively carry out Forest Service programs. This activity represents that share of the General Administration cost which contributes to the accomplishment of programs financed from Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, and Construction appropriations.

### Line Management

		<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Washington Office .....	\$	546	554	612
	FTE	14	14	14
Field Offices .....	\$	36,033	36,544	38,770
	FTE	902	902	902

Objective: To provide the direction and management of a variety of Forest Service programs to insure that they are carried out efficiently, properly coordinated, and respond to national, regional and local needs.

Program description: All costs of the following line management positions including secretarial support, are attributed to General Administration:

1. Chief, Associate Chief, Deputy and Associate Deputy Chiefs of Administration and Programs and Legislation.
2. Regional Foresters and Deputies for Administration or Deputy Regional Foresters in Regions having only one primary Deputy.
3. Station Directors, Deputy Directors and the Assistant Directors for Planning and Applications and Support Services.

4. Area Directors and the Assistant to the Director.
5. Forest Supervisors and Deputy Forest Supervisors for Administration or Deputy Forest Supervisor on Forests having only one primary Deputy.
6. District Rangers.

No change for 1983:

# Program Support

<u>Washington Office</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Legislative Affairs .....\$	447	428	447
FTE	13	13	13
Program Development and Budget .....\$	972	972	1,115
FTE	30	32	32
RPA, Environmental Coordination and Policy Analysis .....\$	1,284	1,274	1,484
FTE	33	34	34
Personnel Management .....\$	1,824	1,753	2,000
FTE	64	63	63
Civil Rights .....\$	337	327	371
FTE	9	10	10
Volunteer and Hosted .....\$	249	219	249
Employment Programs FTE	7	6	6
Computer Science, Communication and Data Management.....\$	1,615	1,786	2,030
FTE	56	57	57
Procurement and Property ..\$	1,178	1,147	1,309
Management FTE	45	45	45
Accounting, Fiscal Management and .....\$	1,693	1,610	1,837
Law Enforcement FTE	53	52	52
Management Analysis .....\$	1,144	979	1,117
and Support FTE	36	32	32
Public Information .....\$	1,282	1,118	1,278
and Involvement FTE	41	40	40
Other W.O. Support .....\$	477	368	385
FTE	15	10	11
Total Washington .....\$	12,502	11,981	13,622
Office FTE	402	394	395
Field Offices .....\$	123,380	114,195	120,325
FTE	5,655	5,220	5,119
Total Program .....\$	135,882	126,176	133,947
Support FTE	6,057	5,614	5,514

Objective: To provide the necessary support to efficiently carry out Forest Service programs and be responsive to requirements of the Executive Branch and Congress on policy and budget matters involving forestry.

Program description:

Legislative Affairs

Legislative Affairs is staffed by resource professionals and clerical support with the primary responsibility of analyzing proposed legislation and providing information to assist the Executive Branch and the Congress in the consideration and enactment of needed legislation.

In carrying out this responsibility the Legislative Affairs Staff -

1. Prepares proposals for new or amended legislation as part of the Department's Legislative Program. (20-25 proposals per year)
2. Prepares reports stating the Department of Agriculture's position on proposed legislation in response to requests from congressional committees or from the Office of Management and Budget. (80-90 legislative reports per year)
3. Prepares testimony and supporting briefing materials for Departmental witnesses in preparation for congressional hearings. Also prepares followup information that may be requested by the committees. (50-60 hearings per year)
4. Responds to telephone requests from congressional offices for information on Forest Service activities. (2,000 to 3,000 calls per year)
5. Keep Forest Service personnel informed on the status of legislation and assists in understanding the legislative process by providing information and training.

Program Development and Budget

Program Development and Budget is the process for transforming Forest Service authorities, missions and goals into specific program objectives, outputs, targets, and workforce and funding requirements. The budget reflects the on-the-ground needs and provides the basis for presenting and justifying Forest Service programs to the Department, Office of Management and Budget, and Congress. Once the Appropriation Bill is signed, work accomplishments are tracked quarterly in relation to funded program objectives and output targets. At the end of the year, an annual report on work completion and obligated dollars compared to the RPA program is submitted to Congress.

Various tasks are required to accomplish this process.

1. Program Development and Analysis - The budget process starts with field units developing budget proposals based on annual planning direction and local plans. Based on cost/benefit analysis and overall national needs, various budget alternatives are developed at each organizational level. These are then used in developing proposals for the Forest Service.



2. Budget Documents and Presentation - The Forest Service budget proposals are negotiated with the Secretary and the Office of Management and Budget and incorporated in the President's annual budget. Detailed explanatory notes justifying the budget proposals are prepared for use by the Congressional Appropriation Committees. Witness statements, briefing and display material are prepared for appropriation committee hearings. Additional information is developed in response to requests from the staff and members of the Appropriation Committees, as well as requests from other Legislative members and staff dealing with such issues as Budget Reconciliation.
3. Budget Execution - Funds, outputs, targets, and personnel ceilings are allocated to field units in line with the direction contained in the Appropriation Act and Committee reports. Financial needs are projected, and requests are periodically submitted to the Department and OMB for apportionments and outlay ceilings.

Justifications supporting reprogramming requests are prepared for review and approval by the Congressional Appropriation Committees.

Close coordination is required with sponsor agencies transferring funds to the Forest Service to carry on certain programs such as Job Corps, Watershed Planning and Flood Prevention.

4. Accountability and Control - On a periodic basis the Program Development and Budget staff conducts reviews of field units program planning and budget activities. Necessary training for field units is also conducted by this staff.

On a quarterly basis, Program Development and Budget staff analyzes target accomplishments in relation to plans and expenditure of funds. Results are presented to line officers with recommendation for followup action.

In addition, Program Development and Budget staff provides various automated systems support to all Forest Service users of the Program Development and Budgeting and RPA processes.

5. Annual Report to Congress - As required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act of 1974, an annual report is prepared to analyze Forest Service accomplishments and resource conditions in relation to the Recommended RPA Program. It is submitted to Congress for their information and use in carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

In 1983 the Program Development and Budget Staff will: allocate and monitor the 1983 budget; present the 1984 budget to USDA, OMB and Congress; formulate the 1985 budget, and report on 1982 accomplishments.

#### RPA, Environmental Coordination and Policy Analysis

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Acts of 1974 (RPA) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare an overall assessment of the Nation's renewable resources situation every 10 years. It includes projections of the

future demand and supply of timber and other forest-related resources. Based on the assessment, the Act also requires the Secretary to prepare a long range RPA Program every 5 years. Based on analysis of several alternatives, cost effectiveness, and public comments, the Secretary selects a Recommended RPA Program which includes an output and funding level for Forest Service programs that is responsive to the future needs of the American people. The Act requires coordination with other Federal and State agencies and organizations, in order to avoid duplication of effort. It then becomes the basis for future annual budget proposals. The first RPA Assessment and Program were done in 1975 with the second one completed in 1980.

Work is now underway to prepare the 1985 RPA Program and to supplement the 1979 RPA Assessment to reflect significant changes. In order to meet the 1985 due date to Congress, the following major jobs must be completed in FY 1983:

1. Assemble and integrate the data and information from Forest Land and Resource Management Plans, State Forest Resources Plans, and identified research needs into a data base that will be used to develop the 1985 RPA Program. This will permit the 1985 RPA Program to be more closely tied to on-the-ground capability in comparison to the 1980 RPA Program.
2. Supplement the 1980 RPA Assessment to reflect certain changes which could have a significant bearing on the decisions made in the 1985 RPA Program. For example, certain assumptions built into the 1979 RPA Assessment need to be reexamined in light of updated U.S. Census data and new projections of economic activity.
3. Do most of the work related to the preparation of the draft 1985 RPA Program and Environmental Statement which is scheduled to be published in November 1983. A major effort will go into the development and analysis of program alternatives.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to analyze and consider the environmental, social, and economic effects of their decisions. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has issued detailed implementing procedures which makes the NEPA a formal process with required documentation of decisions. These decisions are subject to review and if not in compliance with NEPA procedures, costly lawsuits can result.

At the national level, the Environmental Coordination Staff:

1. Provides national direction to field units on the implementation of NEPA. Coordinate with EPA, CEQ, and other Federal agencies on environmental matters affecting forestry.
2. Advises the Chief on National policies to implement NEPA and provides technical assistance to the Washington Office and field offices in carrying out NEPA responsibilities.
3. Provides training of Washington Office and field personnel to assure their understanding of NEPA, CEQ Regulations, and Forest Service policy.

4. Reviews 100-120 environmental analyses and statements involving controversial issues for their adequacy in meeting the intent of the law, regulations, and procedures.
5. Coordinates the review within the Forest Service of approximately 115 Environmental Impact Statements prepared by other agencies involving projects affecting Forest Service programs.
6. Files Federal notices on availability of EIS's for public review and Record of Decisions for those EIS's which are the responsibility of the Chief and the Secretary of Agriculture.
7. Serves as liaison with CEQ and EPA to ensure that national policies and directions of Forest Service are consistent with Government-wide policies.

#### Policy Analysis

The WO Policy Analysis staff conducts indepth analyses and studies of high priority policy issues. The general approach to studies is to collect pertinent data, do an objective analysis, and develop and evaluate alternatives for consideration by policy makers. Their work assignments involve:

1. Requests from USDA, OMB, and Congress. Each year the Forest Service receives requests from the Department, OMB, and Congress to do special analyses and studies on policy issues that are of high concern to them. Examples include examining opportunities to increase user fees on a cost effective basis, and a process for analyzing various fire budget levels.
2. Need for New or Revised Policy. Forest Service policies frequently need to be reviewed and changed in order to keep them in tune with changing conditions and responsive to people's needs. As policies are questioned, high priority policy issues are assigned to the PA staff for study and analysis. They provide objective data, analysis, and alternatives needed to support informed, rational decisions on policy matters. Examples include the cutting of firewood from National Forest lands, developing economic analyses procedures, determining the role of Forest Service in technology transfer, and examining the need for preroads prior to timber sales.
3. Program Evaluation. Forest Service ongoing programs are periodically evaluated to determine if they are meeting public needs and expectations in an economically efficient manner and providing the public benefits desired. Priority program evaluations are assigned to PA where detailed economic, efficiency, and public need analyses are required. The results are used to determine whether program changes are needed. Examples include the Forest Pest Management Program and the Forest Service Role in Urban Forestry.

During 1983, policy and program evaluations will be directed toward determining priorities and identifying additional opportunities to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

## Personnel Management

The personnel management program includes all the activities involved in recruiting, developing and maintaining an effective work force for the accomplishment of Forest Service programs. These activities include staffing, classification, pay administration, employee development, employee relations, labor-management relations, performance evaluations, awards, insurance, retirement, attendance, and safety and health. In FY 1981 PM processed over 140,000 personnel actions which included the hiring of 3,280 permanent employees, 18,000-25,000 temporary employees, and over 1,600 others in special programs. More than 22,000 positions were reviewed to ensure proper classification and over 75 program reviews were conducted to ensure merit compliance. In addition, over 1,200,000 Time and Attendance Reports were audited and submitted for payment and over 2,000 grievance/adverse action appeals were processed. This workload will continue.

In addition to the operational and developmental programs listed above, the Civil Service Reform Act (P.L. 95-454) is placing additional demands on the personnel program. These include:

- Merit Pay - The Merit Pay System for supervisors and management officials became operational in October 1981. The Forest Service has approximately 2,500 employees covered by merit pay, with 33 merit pay pools. Even though the system has already consumed much staff time, Personnel Management plans continued emphasis on the system to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.
- Senior Executive Service - There are approximately 60 senior executives in the Forest Service. Personnel Management must identify and develop candidates for the Senior Executive Service; and further develop executives already in the SES. The staffing and development of SES positions is critical.
- Performance Appraisal - The Civil Service Reform Act required agencies to develop new performance appraisal systems. The Forest Service must ensure that the 35,000 permanent employees in the Forest Service understand the performance system and how it applies to them and to subordinates. This requires that Personnel Management have high levels of expertise in the area of development and operation of performance appraisal systems. This is essential since the development of performance standards is so important to the overall management of the Federal workforce.

The staffing function is guided by the Uniform Guidelines for Employee Selection Procedures (5 CFR 900.61 Appendix B). Selections must be based on documented job analyses, adverse impact analyses must be conducted, and evaluation procedures must follow guidelines.

Labor relations personnel work with fourteen American Federation of Government Employees bargaining units, one National Association of Government Employee's bargaining unit and one consolidated National Federation of Federal Employee's unit which combines seventy four units. Fourteen thousand employees are represented nationwide and twenty negotiations and five hearings were conducted in fiscal year 1981.

Emphasis will also continue to be placed on assuring a safe and healthful workplace, including compliance with appropriate Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements in order to decrease Office of Workers Compensation Program claims, accidents, and illnesses.

#### Civil Rights

The Civil Rights Program in the Forest Service supports the programs and activities that by law require attention to equal employment and equal access for all citizens. The civil rights concerns are a part of every major activity in the Forest Service.

The equal access activity covers Forest Service programs directly benefiting the public. The purpose of this activity is to insure that all publics have access to Forest Service programs, and that services are provided without discrimination. Examples of Forest Service programs identified under this activity are: assistance to minority landowners, minority grazing participation, minority recreation use, cooperative protection, human resource programs, research grants and contracting opportunities.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Program of the Forest Service:

- provides equal opportunity in employment for all persons to compete on the basis of merit;
- prohibits discrimination in employment and all personnel operations;
- promotes full realization of employment opportunity through a continuing Affirmative Action Program.

The major laws and regulations associated with Forest Service programs which require civil rights attention are: The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by Public Law 92-261 of 1972; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as amended, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Public Law 95-341; the National Forest Management Act 1976; Public Law 94-588; and Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

#### Volunteers and Hosted Employment Programs

The Forest Service provides opportunities for many individuals to participate in the enhancement and management of its activities through the Volunteers in the National Forests and Hosted employment program. The overall administration of these programs is financed as General Administration.

These programs provide enrollees with opportunities to accomplish Conservation work in fields such as land, water, recreation, wildlife, emergencies, timber stand improvement, and erosion control. Most of the work performed by these groups or individuals helps the Forest Service with the backlog of conservation work that would not otherwise be done.

A by-product of these efforts provides retired persons opportunities to become involved in meaningful productive activities and utilizes their skills and talents. Many of the younger enrollees are provided an opportunity for their first work experience.



The Volunteer Program is conducted so groups or individuals may donate their time to preserve and conserve our natural resources. This program is not directly funded, however, Forest Service funds from benefiting activities are utilized to support the use of the volunteers.

The Volunteers in the National Forests program does not provide compensation to its participants. However, it allows unlimited opportunities for interested persons to contribute their talents, knowledge and expertise toward the accomplishment of Forest Service activities and at the same time gain valuable work experience. More and more individuals with special skills are applying. They require careful and selective placement. Also becoming increasingly popular are linkages with community organizations which result in volunteer groups taking on special projects such as adopt-a-trail projects.

During FY 1981, 16,399 persons, from all walks of life, participated in the Volunteers program. Approximately 33 percent were women and 13 percent were minorities. They contributed 756 years of work valued at more than \$8.2 million. This contribution was valuable to the Forest Service in helping to alleviate the backlog of work in reforestation, timber stand improvement, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and other activities necessary to maintain our natural resource base.

Hosted Employment Programs means that the Forest Service serves as a host agency for cooperative programs administered by State and local governments. Hosted human resource programs include College Work Study, Work Incentive Program, Vocational Work Study, and programs formerly authorized under CETA and now implemented under direct grants to States.

During 1981, 4,724 persons participated in these cooperative programs; approximately 37 percent were women and 29 percent were minorities. Program participants accomplished 1,030 person-years of conservation work valued at more than \$10 million.

#### Computer Science, Communications and Data Management

The Forest Service programs in computer science, communications and data management guide the use of these new technologies, facilities and data and information resources toward the accomplishment of established goals and targets for the agency. These programs help the Forest Service increase productivity to meet an increasing workload and maintain an acceptable level of service to the public. Intensive ADP and communications support for the collection, processing, storage and transmission of data is needed for the Forest Service to meet public legislative requirements.

The activities supported represent a broad range of Forest Service programs and administrative functions including the RPA Assessment and Program, Regional Planning, Forest Land and Resources Management Plans and budget development, execution and financial management. Policies for the management of computers, communications and information are in conformance with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, the Brooks Act and regulations of OMB, GSA and the Secretary.



The acquisition and use of automatic data processing and communications facilities are guided by the Forest Services' National Systems Management Plan. Each Region, Area, and Station is developing a systems management plan and a facilities plan to provide an estimate of processing needs to support future programs. The National Facilities Needs Analysis describes the information processing requirements for the National Forest System's programs for the period 1983-86. These plans provide for the implementation of a distributed processing system which will support all program activities. This will require investments of several million dollars per year for computer sciences during the next 10 to 12 years.

Other activities include the identification of information needs, development of inventories of information sources and planning for information systems; development of standards for data and information; coordination, analysis, editing, publishing and distribution of directives; forms and reports management; creation, use and disposition of records; security of data and information and costing and developing information budgets.

Software development and acquisition is managed to assure that cost effective, state-of-the-art methods and standards are applied. Policies, guidelines and standards are provided to aid designers and developers of software to ensure efficient design and programming and to make error detection easier and more effective to reduce time and resources in system development and maintenance.

The management of communications (voice/radio/data communications) is necessary to provide support to Forest Service programs for the protection and utilization of National Forest and other public lands and as a transmission link for ADP activities. Effective radio communications networks are essential to insure the efficient and safe operation of fire prevention and suppression activities on National Forest lands and in other emergency situations requiring the protection of life and property.

#### Procurement and Property Management

The procurement and property management functions in the Forest Service provide direct support to program managers for the acquisition, utilization and disposition of a wide variety of goods and services. The small procurement and property management function is to provide program managers with needed goods and services, on time, within the framework of laws, regulations and sound business practices.

The procurement and property management functions of the Forest Service are decentralized to the greatest degree practical consistent with effective management. This decentralized operation places procurement and property managers in more direct contact with program managers, enabling better control of these activities, quicker response to problem situations and local problem resolution. The Forest Service commitment to the Small Business program is enhanced by the ability of local procurement and property managers to locate and encourage small businesses to participate in Government contracts. Leases for space are more easily acquired and administered by local personnel and problems more readily resolved.

The Forest Service acquires and manages a large number of different items, ranging from general office supplies to sophisticated data processing and scientific equipment. The agency's role as a world leader in the development of new techniques and equipment for cost effective fire fighting and insect and disease control is supported by procurement and property managers acquiring the items and services needed. Research in methods of more effective utilization of wood and wood products is closely supported by arranging for the purchase, loan, lease or transfer of needed equipment and arrangements for services of qualified individuals.

This program is designed to provide support at the program level, thereby allowing the program manager to concentrate on program accomplishment rather than support activities. Procurement and property managers are equipped and located to provide immediate supply management support for forest fires, floods, and other emergencies involving the National Forests. There are presently over 150 locations at which procurement actions take place and in excess of 750 locations at which accountability and/or management of personal and real property is exercised.

In fiscal year 1983, the projected workload includes:

- Acquisition of goods and services - over 500,000 transactions totaling in excess of \$500 million in value.
- Management of personal property (utilization surveys, security, excess acquisition and disposal, rehabilitation) on hand or to be acquired, with a total value in excess of \$500 million.
- Acquisition of leased space, under delegated leasing authority, for Forest Service activities, including the leasing of offices, warehouses, storage lots, corrals and land. Over 800 leases are in effect with an annual rental exceeding \$10 million.
- Management of Forest Service occupied space in buildings under the control of the General Services Administration. Nearly 4 million square feet with a Standard Level User Charge approaching \$25 million are involved.

Specialized activities planned for this function include training to assure that contracting and leasing officers acquire and maintain the skills necessary to perform their job. Significant impacts include the need to implement changes in the Uniform Procurement Act, and training of field property managers and accountable property officers to familiarize them with the new automated Property Management Information System and to improve their ability to avoid fraud, waste or abuse of Government property in the Forest Service.

The principal statute governing the procurement and property management function in the Forest Service is the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et. seq.). There are a number of other laws which affect the Forest Service procurement and property management program. These generally enhance the basic law to meet particular Forest Service requirements or, in a few cases, exempt the Forest Service from application of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. Application of the laws, their implementing regulations and supplementing regulations of GSA and the Department of Agriculture, requires a coordinated and integrated program extending to all levels of the Forest Service.

### Accounting, Fiscal Management and Law Enforcement

This activity includes accounting and financial management, fiscal management, internal control and review, cash and debt management, claims administration and law enforcement functions. These functions are carried out as required by the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and various other laws and regulations under Titles 7,16,18, and 31 of the U.S.C.

Internal accounting and financial reports are provided to approximately 200 National Forests, Research Stations, and State and Private Area Offices. External accounting and financial reports are furnished to OMB, Treasury, and 20 other Government agencies and Departmental offices. In FY 1981, the Forest Service operated cash and obligations control procedures for 31 separate receipt accounts, 97 administrative appropriations, and over 120 prior year administrative appropriations.

Fiscal policies and procedures are formulated for all Forest Service programs to assure compliance with legal and other Agency requirements (GAO, Treasury, OMB). Through direction and review this activity assures proper use of the many available appropriations and funds, proper distribution of receipts and provides direction and oversight of the fiscal and administrative aspects of financial assistance programs. The Forest Service processed approximately 1,400 grants and cooperative agreements during FY 1981.

Internal control and review encompass a number of functions necessary to protect the Government against fraud, waste, and abuse from both internal and external sources. Advanced analysis techniques are used to review the applications of laws, regulations, and policy areas with high potential for fraud, waste, and abuse. There are also a number of areas where ongoing review is essential to assure the Government collects appropriate revenues. There were approximately 650 permits generating approximately \$5.5 million in revenues to the Government in FY 1981.

Cash and debt management activities are necessary to properly collect revenue earned by National Forest and Grassland Management. This amounted to over \$1.2 billion in FY 1981 and is expected to increase during FY 1982 and FY 1983. The revenue is created from a number of activities (e.g., timber sales, grazing fees, recreation fees, concessionaire operations, gas and oil leases, trespass billings, contract defaults, etc.) at 173 forests and grasslands located throughout the United States. Approximately 260,000 billings are issued each year and funds are deposited daily in 203 designated banks located in the field unit headquarter's cities. Of these banks 33 are minority owned. Aggressive debt collection is pursued at the National Forest level in order to minimize overdue accounts. Plans are being developed to improve information systems to facilitate analysis of receivables and accelerate collection.

Claims administration involves investigation of incidents relating to claimants or debtors, and includes gathering all material available on the incident, answering interrogatories, and furnishing to Government attorneys the relevant facts, background information, and names of expert witnesses. In FY 1981 the Forest Service handled approximately 695 claims against the Government totaling \$279,592,134. The predominant type of claim involved personal injuries by the public while visiting National Forests. There were 770 claims on behalf of the Government totaling \$7,473,875 which were mostly for damage due to man-caused fires, breach of timber sale contracts, and vehicle accidents.

The law enforcement program is designed to protect natural resources, Federal property on the National Forests, and Forest Service employees. This requires the maintenance and enforcement of regulations and enforcement of elements of the Federal Criminal Code (18 U.S.C.). The program also includes investigation of internal matters referred to the agency by the Inspector General.

Due to the rapid escalation in the value of resources such as timber, archeological artifacts, and the economic loss associated with wildland arson, increased emphasis is required to reduce economic and social impacts of losses associated with criminal activity. The recent dramatic use of National Forest System lands to illegally cultivate marijuana is of particular concern.

Redemption of Forest Service responsibility requires coordination with other Federal law enforcement agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Marshal's Service, Secret Service, and others. Liaison with U.S. Attorneys and the Federal Magistrates Division are other important activities. Since the National Forest System is in proprietary jurisdiction, liaison and coordination with 43 State law enforcement agencies and 742 county law enforcement agencies is essential to assure a reasonable level of protection for National Forest visitors and their property. Annually, more than 2 million violations of Federal law or regulation are reported.

When identifiable, the benefiting budget line item bears the cost of the day-to-day work of preventing violations and dealing with violators. The multi-functional coordination activities and criminal investigations conducted by criminal investigators which cannot be related to a single program are financed from General Administration.

#### Management Analysis and Support

This activity encompasses program management, management improvement, work force management, and organization and management systems. These functions are essential to the administration of an organization as large, complex, and decentralized as the Forest Service.

The management improvement program involves conducting studies to improve Forest Service efficiency and effectiveness. This includes studies in work simplification, work measurement, methods and procedures, and benefit/cost analysis in the areas of natural resource management and administration. These program performance and/or cost reduction studies are done in accordance with OMB Circular A-117.

Leadership is provided in work force management planning to assure that the most efficient and effective ways of doing business are employed in the accomplishment of agency goals.

The organization and management systems function provides for orderly change to respond to differences in program emphasis and to improve organizational performance. Coordination of Office of Inspector General audits and followup action in response to audit recommendations are functions that help improve performance by eliminating fraud, waste and abuse. In accordance with OMB Circular A-44, planning, direction and leadership is provided to maintain and improve the effectiveness of the Forest Service Management Review System.



Program management is the administration of functions such as: providing 4,546 Government-furnished rental quarters to house 3,000 permanent and 16,000 temporary employees each year in accordance with P.L. 88-459; furnishing technical support in office system analysis, design and coordination; and implementing OMB Circular A-76 provisions on commercial or industrial products and services. In addition, it includes the administration of the advisory committee management program required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, P.L. 92-463 and the Farm Bill; P.L. 95-113; coordination of the meeting management program; the employee suggestion program under FPM-451; the patents management program in compliance with EO-10096; coordination of Federal Assistance programs and projects through State Clearing Houses in accordance with OMB Circular A-95; and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under OMB Circular A-89. Also included is the publication of the organization directories and the preservation and documentation of historical data.

#### Public Information and Involvement

These activities form the means by which the Forest Service and the public carry on a continuing discussion of agency plans, policies, and actions related to natural resources. The agency provides information on how the government is managing the Nation's natural resources in ways that benefit the taxpayer. It provides opportunities for the public to learn about the wise use of these natural resources, and it provides a process by which the public can respond to proposed Forest Service policies, plans, and actions. This two-way flow of public information and public response is required by several laws designed to give the citizens an effective voice in the running of the government. Most notable of these laws are the Department of Agriculture Organic Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Current information activities provide details to the public on programs, policies, and actions related to Forest Service's management of the National Forest System and conduct of cooperative forestry and forestry research. These activities are carried out through the mass media and through informed Forest Service and Departmental personnel. About 60 percent of this effort is directed toward providing information to press, radio, TV, and motion picture outlets for broad dissemination to the public. This activity also prepares speeches for delivery by Forest Service and Department leadership to a broad spectrum of key audiences both nationally and internationally. Since virtually every Forest Service employee and a number of Department people speak to the public about the agency program at one time or another, an estimated 20 percent of current information activity is devoted to internal communications.

The publications management activity provides national direction and coordination of Forest Service publishing and printing programs, and provides or procures editing, printing/duplicating, and distribution of all publications, forms, posters, and administrative documents originating in the Washington Office. The outputs of this activity are primarily publications that (1) report and describe scientific and technical information generated by Research and State and Private Forestry to meet the needs of forest managers, forest products processors, woodlot owners, and the scientific community; (2) inform the public of National Forest System planning activities and involve interested citizens and groups in the decisionmaking process; (3) inform forest visitors and users about availability of services and recreation opportunities, personally and environmentally safe ways to

enjoy facilities and natural resources, regulations and use restrictions; and (4) provide general information on how the agency manages, protects, and utilizes the forest and range resource.

The goal of public involvement and education work area is to achieve better agency decisions through the exchange of information with the public. Activities in this area include the use of a variety of techniques to create a dialogue between the agency and its public related to upcoming decisions and land use planning, natural resource research program formulation, environmentally sensitive projects, and other agency action. This effort is in support of the National Environmental Policy Act which requires full opportunity for the public to be involved in the various stages of the decisionmaking process on environmentally sensitive issues.

The agency also achieves its public involvement and education goal through the Woodsy Owl Environmental Campaign. This educational public service program helps natural resource managers accomplish their objectives with savings in both manpower and funds. Woodsy Owl asks for public cooperation to reduce solid waste, vandalism and other adverse impacts on the lands.

Audio-visual activities play a vital role in supporting the public information and involvement programs of the Forest Service and the Department. The importance of this activity is shown by communications research which indicates that about 80 percent of all learning is accomplished through visual aids.

#### Other W.O. Support Services

The International Forestry Staff provides General Administrative support by acting as liaison with international organizations, foreign governments, other Federal departments and agencies, and non-government groups for coordination of international forestry programs and activities. In addition, the staff monitors and manages all Forest Service foreign travel, arranges for Forest Service participation in international meetings, represents the Chief and top staff in inter-agency meetings dealing with foreign forestry affairs, serves as liaison and principal contact point with foreign countries through their embassies and consulates, and cooperates with numerous associations and societies on international forestry matters.

The Forest Service Energy Coordination is considered a General Administration responsibility at the national level due to the coordination between Research, State and Private Forestry and National Forest Systems. This involves interpretation of the Administrative directives and legislation and identification of energy conservation and production initiatives in research and development, technology transfer, and application for the Forest Service.

Also included is the responsibility for coordination and liaison in defense and emergency operations. The Forest Service is responsible for preemergency preparedness and emergency operations on Federal and non-Federal land for prevention and control of fires; determination of damage to forested areas resulting from enemy attack; emergency protection, management, and utilization of National Forest timber, range, water and related resources; emergency production, availability, and utilization of timber and timber products; determining and reporting resources needed to carry out these activities; and defense preparedness and emergency operations research.



Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	133,947	129,582	-4,365
FTE	5,614	5,514	-100

The decrease of \$4,365,000 in program support is due to the overall reduction from the 1983 base to the 1983 estimate. Most of the reduction in program support is related to reductions in program areas such as Research and State & Private Forestry. The level of General Administrative service was determined to be that which is needed to support Forest Service programs.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-4,149
Travel .....	-216
Total .....	-4,365

**Common Services**

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Rents, Communications and Utilities ..\$	47,869	33,270	41,919
Contractual Services .....	\$ 5,711	3,969	4,167
Equipment and Supplies .....	\$ 19,435	13,507	16,507
Office of Workers Compensation Program .....	\$ 7,000	8,500	10,000
Other USDA Services .....	\$ <u>14,621</u>	<u>16,121</u>	<u>19,121</u>
Total Common Services .....	\$ 94,636	75,367	91,714

Objective: To finance those services that are common to General Administration or that otherwise meet the definition of General Administration in that they cannot be identified with a specific program.

Program description: Communication - The objective of Forest Service communication is to plan, develop, and maintain a communication system of the minimum size necessary to ensure dependable, efficient, economical and adequate telecommunications systems in support of agency programs. The telecommunication systems will serve one or more of the following objectives:

1. Contribute to employee safety and minimize consequences of injuries.
2. Contribute to public safety and aid the public in emergencies.
3. Aid in fire prevention, detection, and suppression.
4. Increase effectiveness of Forest Service personnel and minimize cost of resource management in all authorized Forest Service programs.

Rents and Utilities - These are space rentals and utilities for facilities owned or leased by the Forest Service. General Administration is responsible for that portion that supports general administrative activities. Total office space owned or leased by the Forest Service is a little over 4 million square feet. In addition to the space owned or leased by the Forest Service, a little over 3 million square feet of space is covered by the Standard Level User Charge (SLUC) and payment is made to GSA. Only that portion of the total space that supports general administrative activities is charged to General Administration.

Included in the Rent, Communications and Utilities item is postage and mail. The agency policy is to classify mail at the least expensive rate possible consistent with the mailer's need and to manage mail in a manner which will provide the most effective, economical and reliable mail service. The payment for postage and mail is based on the exact amount of postage as recorded by a metered-mail system.

Equipment and Supplies - Most of the general office supplies are charged to General Administration since it would be difficult to determine the benefiting function.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	76,046	91,714	+15,668

The increase of \$15,668,000 is primarily for items over which Forest Service has minimum control. They consist of the following:

Rents - The estimated increase in rent of \$2,850,000 (of which \$685,000 is charged to SLUC) is primarily due to the effects of inflation and the continuing review and reappraisal of GSA contracted properties to establish the appropriate SLUC rate. This increase has been minimized by a reduction in occupied space.

Utilities - Increases over the FY 1983 base in utilities costs are mainly the result of rate increases to the utilities supplying the service. The expected increase is \$600,000.

Federal Telecommunications System - An estimated increase of \$3,880,000 is expected in FY 1983 because of a new billing procedure for FTS costs being initiated by GSA in FY 1982. The new procedure increases the current rate in excess of 68 percent per call.

Mail - Mail costs continue to rise due to increases in postage rates and a small (5 percent) volume increase. Efforts to minimize these costs through use of metered mail and improved management have helped reduce this cost to the estimated increase of \$838,000.

Distributed Data Processing Equipment - General administration will fund a portion of the equipment that is estimated to be \$3 million in FY 1983. This is needed to install distributed data processing equipment, which includes equipment purchase, site preparation, training, parallel processing and software conversion. This equipment is the keystone to agency efforts to further improve productivity.

Office of Workers Compensation Program -The estimated increase of \$1,500,000 is due to a continued increase in cost of the injury and illness compensation programs. This is primarily due to the carryover of cases which occur each year. Disabled employees and dependents of deceased employees remain on compensation rolls, in many cases, until their death. New cases each year increase the amount of this carryover. The number of cases and associated costs increased dramatically in FY 1981 and since these costs are deferred for two years, this increase is payable from FY 1983 funds.

National Finance Center - The National Finance Center is a Department of Agriculture service center that provides essential payment and accounting services for agencies within the Department. The Forest Service obtains the services of complete administrative payment processing, payroll computation, payment, and related reports, plus required accounting records and financial reports. Utilizing revolving fund financing, NFC establishes use rates for Agency charges to recover costs and operate on a non-profit basis as closely as possible. The budget for NFC is included and justified in the USDA and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. The estimated increase of \$3 million in fiscal year 1983 is the result of increased costs at the National Finance Center in New Orleans. This is the first substantial increase however, in two years. The Forest Service pays approximately 45 percent of the total cost of the Center's operation. This is based on the volume of business generated by the Forest Service in comparison to the total workload.

Object class information:

Rents, communications, and utilities .....	+8,168
Equipment and Supplies .....	+3,000
Workers Compensation .....	+1,500
Other contractual services .....	+3,000
Total .....	+15,668

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-1106-0-1-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
	1. Land and resource protection .....	430,631	342,881	351,306
	2. Renewable resource management and utilization .....	484,294	386,652	306,154
	3. General administration .....	--	184,512	193,440
	Total direct program .....	914,925	914,045	940,900
	Reimbursable program .....	35,193	26,600	36,200
	Total program costs, funded .....	950,118	940,645	977,100
	Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....	75,741	59,846	77,900
10.00	Total obligations .....	1,025,859	1,000,491	1,055,000
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
11.00	Federal funds .....	-25,503	-18,360	-16,000
14.00	Non-Federal sources .....	-11,706	-8,322	-7,000
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	--	-9,768	-2,750
22.40	Unobligated balance available, from other accounts .....	-977	--	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	9,768	2,750	7,319
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	23,609	--	--
39.00	Budget authority .....	1,021,050	966,791	1,036,569
Budget authority:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	1,021,050	1,007,074	1,036,569
40.00	Reduction pursuant to Public Law 97-100	--	-40,283	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	988,650	973,809	1,032,000
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	--	141,207	150,316
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-141,207	-150,316	-154,190
90.00	Outlays .....	847,443	964,700	1,028,126

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1106-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	291,944	380,250	356,700
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	201,346	151,242	182,573
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	43,111	43,102	52,800
11.8	Special personal services payments .	8,405	8,402	10,350
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	544,806	582,996	602,423
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	64,355	64,330	62,385
13.0	Benefits for former personnel .....	43	43	42
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	29,815	23,312	29,843
22.0	Transportation of things .....	43,120	43,103	41,800
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	17,928	19,921	22,379
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	41,918	41,901	40,635
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	4,348	4,346	4,215
25.0	Other services .....	142,551	110,861	132,244
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	65,713	53,647	63,701
31.0	Equipment .....	21,590	17,625	20,929
32.0	Lands and structures .....	9,789	9,785	9,489
33.0	Investments and loans .....	2	2	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	145	145	141
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	656	656	636
44.0	Refunds .....	11	11	11
99.0	Subtotal direct obligations .....	986,790	972,684	1,030,875

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1106-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	4,907	4,702	4,600
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	14,713	5,162	5,100
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	1,936	1,855	1,800
11.8	Special personal services payments ..	314	301	300
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	21,870	12,020	11,800
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	1,486	1,424	1,088
13.0	Benefits for former personnel .....	8	7	5
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ..	632	606	463
22.0	Transportation of things .....	524	502	383
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	30	29	22
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	505	484	370
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	203	195	149
25.0	Other services .....	7,868	7,502	5,731
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	3,256	3,120	2,383
31.0	Equipment .....	334	320	244
32.0	Lands and structures .....	342	328	251
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions ..	138	132	101
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	5	5	4
44.0	Refunds .....	8	8	6
99.0	Subtotal reimbursable obligations ..	37,209	26,682	23,000



## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1106-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
ALLOCATED ACCOUNTS:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions .....	251	152	154
11.3 Positions other than permanent .....	938	566	574
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	3	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	1,192	720	730
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian .....	15	9	9
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .	414	251	244
22.0 Transportation of things .....	97	59	58
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	129	78	76
31.0 Equipment .....	13	8	8
99.0 Subtotal obligations, allocation accounts .....	1,860	1,125	1,125
99.9 Total obligations .....	1,025,859	1,000,491	1,055,000
Distribution of Obligations:			
Forest Service .....	1,023,999	999,366	1,053,875
Bureau of Land Management .....	1,860	1,125	1,125

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-1106-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	11,828	19,500	17,400
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	24,880	27,274	26,323
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	1,866	1,860	1,870
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	9.10	9.10	9.10
Average GS salary .....	\$18,640	\$19,500	\$20,500
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$17,587	\$18,500	\$19,400
Reimbursable:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	178	175	170
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	2,105	1,202	1,161
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	85	80	78
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	2.30	2.30	2.30
Average GS salary .....	\$9,320	\$9,693	\$10,200
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$17,587	\$18,500	\$19,400
Allocation Accounts:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	10	7	7
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	58	35	33
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	2	2	1
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	9.30	9.30	9.30
Average GS salary .....	\$20,500	\$21,000	\$22,100





# CONSTRUCTION

	1981	1982	1983	1983	1983	Inc. (+)	Inc. (+)
	Actual	Appn. Enacted to Date	RPA	Base	Estimate	or Dec. (-) from 1982	or Dec. (-) from Base
(Dollars in thousands)							
Construction of facilities ..\$	19,481	17,645	123,578	--	21,066	+3,421	+21,066
FTE	280	208		--	205	-3	+205
Road Const. ...\$	224,761	1/ 232,917	371,427	79,000	271,575	+38,658	+192,575
FTE	5,028	5,467		1,490	5,527	+60	+4,037
Trail Const. ..\$	3,443	3,935	20,359		4,864	+929	+4,864
FTE	101	91			102	+11	+102
Total .....\$	247,685	2/ 254,497	515,364	79,000	297,505	3/ +43,008	218,505
FTE	5,409	5,766		1,490	5,834	+68	+4,344

1/ Includes permanent appropriations Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Fund (10 Percent Fund) for comparability to 1982 and 1983.

2/ Excludes 1981 Weeks Act, Mount Saint Helens and general administration funds for comparability to 1982 and 1983.

3/ Includes \$3,040,000 for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation (P. L. 94-495).

## Appropriation Summary Statement

The construction program provides, as authorized by the legislation listed below, for the acquisition, construction and improvement of buildings, utility systems, dams, recreation facilities, roads, bridges, trails, and other physical facilities, including land acquisition for administrative sites when a part of the total project costs. Development projects, other than these, which are an integral part of the operating and research programs, are not included in this appropriation, but are financed from the regular operating and research program. Minor, unforeseen projects needed for fire administrative or other sites and estimated to cost less than \$50,000 may be financed from regular benefiting program funds.

### Authorities:

Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 473)  
Construction for Administration, Protection and Management.  
(05-96) 12-1103 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress. No expiration date specified.

P.L. 88-577, Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964  
Section 5 and 6  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 88-657, Act of 10/13/64 (National Forest Roads and trails Systems Act 16 U.S.C. 535); P.L. 94-588, (National Forest Management Act 16 U.S.C. 472a and P.L. 93-378 (Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1601.)  
Section 4 (2)

Timber roads constructed by timber purchasers  
(05-96)12-2263 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress. No expiration date specified.

P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a)  
Section 1  
Erection and leasing of buildings, structures and land from non-federal sources.

Such sums as are appropriated. No expiration date.

P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, October 2, 1968  
Section 6 and 16  
Land acquisition, exchange, donations.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968  
Section 7 and 10  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 93-205, Endangered Species Act, December 28, 1973  
Protection of threatened and endangered species.

P.L. 93-622, Eastern Wilderness Act, January 3, 1975  
Section 6 and 9  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums are appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 95-619, National Energy Conservation Policy Act, (42 U.S.C. 8259)  
Section 549  
Retrofit of facilities for energy conservation.

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress. Expires January 1, 1990.



# CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

		1981 Actual	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date (Dollar in thousands)	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Research							
construction ....	\$	3,092	385	10,483	--	450	+450
	FTE	21	6			6	+6
Construction for fire, administration and other purposes ..	\$	10,249	12,344	62,515	--	16,112	+16,112
	FTE	127	128			142	+142
Recreation							
construction ....	\$	6,140	4,916	50,580	--	4,504	+4,504
	FTE	132	74			57	+57
Total .....	\$	19,481	17,645	123,578	--	21,066	+21,066
	FTE	280	208			205	+205

General: This program consists of construction and improvement of buildings and other facilities to support Research, State and Private Forestry, and National Forest System activities.

## **Research Construction**

Objective: To provide improvement and construction of facilities required to carry out the Forest Service Research mission.

Program description: Forest Service scientists are responsible for developing the knowledge and technologies needed to improve the productivity of the Nation's forest and rangelands. The program will provide scientists with facilities and equipment needed to maximize research production. New and improved facilities enable consolidation of research programs and provide modern facilities for carrying out the appropriate research program. The fiscal year 1983 program is limited to elimination of critical health and Safety hazards in research laboratories.

### Increase for 1983:

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
\$	--	450	+450
FTE	--	6	+6

The increase of \$450,000 is necessary to respond to critical health and safety needs and to comply with Federal and local safety codes, as indicated in Exhibit 1.

### Object class information:

Salaries .....	+120
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+10
Land and structures .....	+210
Other contractual services .....	+110
Total .....	+450

## Construction for Fire, Administrative and Other Purposes

Objective: To provide for the acquisition and improvement of administrative sites and construction and reconstruction of offices, employee housing, service and storage buildings, nurseries, airports and heliports, water, sanitation and electrical systems, and other construction projects (except recreation facilities) in support of National Forest System and State and Private Forestry activities.

Program description: The proposed projects are included in Exhibit 2. The fiscal year 1983 program will emphasize the following specific areas:

Health and Safety - To provide healthful and safe working and living environments for employees and users of National Forest facilities. This includes meeting drinking water and waste water disposal standards, providing facilities for proper use and storage of hazardous chemicals and flammables, replacing unsafe electrical wiring and eliminating other health and safety hazards. The GAO Audit Report, "Facilities in Many National Parks and Forests do not Meet Health and Safety Standards," No. CED 80-115, dated October 10, 1980, provides additional evidence of the need to emphasize health and safety in the facilities construction program.

Planning and Design - To provide for advanced facilities planning and preliminary designs for projects that could be expected to be constructed within the next 3 years. This will ensure adequate lead time for site selection, detailed design, and development of cost estimates and contract specifications to help ensure that facilities are constructed on schedule and within the cost estimate. This will reduce reprogramming of funds.

Program Support Facilities - For construction and reconstruction of facilities to furnish working, living space, and other facilities to achieve resource output and protection targets. This support includes the following program areas:

Fire Management - Provide adequate facilities for fire suppression and presuppression activities considering the long-term implications of the Forest Service Fire Management policy.

Nursery and Tree Improvement Building Construction - Construct, reconstruct and enlarge nursery and tree improvement buildings needed to meet tree seedling production levels for the 1980's. Includes nursery and tree improvement buildings (greenhouses, headhouses, storage buildings, offices, packing sheds, etc.) and support systems which are integral parts of those buildings (sewer, electrical, and water systems, including underground irrigation systems).

Administrative Facilities - Provide service and storage facilities, offices, employee housing, and related administrative site improvements based upon carefully considered alternatives to meet program needs. Construction and replacement of housing will be limited to providing family housing in isolated locations and seasonal housing in areas where recruitment of seasonal employees is hampered by lack of or extreme cost of private housing. Family housing will not be constructed in locations where such housing can be rented or purchased by the employee in the private sector at reasonable cost. Efforts will be continued to replace older facilities where maintenance is uneconomical.

Civil Rights Support - To provide facilities which will further the Civil Rights goals in the Forest Service Affirmative Action Plan. Retrofit present facilities to provide separate and/or equal facilities for women and men, and access by the handicapped where appropriate.

Energy Conservation - To provide for retrofitting existing facilities to improve their energy efficiency as required by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, P.L. 95-619. (No retrofit funding is being requested for FY 1983.)

<u>Increase for 1983:</u>	1983	1983	
	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	--	16,112	+16,112
FTE	--	142	+142

The increase is necessary to provide adequate facilities to support the National Forest System resource programs. The projects, as identified in Exhibit 2 are primarily construction, rehabilitation and replacement of facilities needed to meet health and safety requirements and provide critical program needs. This includes the first phase of reconstructing the Redding Emergency Service Center which was destroyed in a plane crash and fire in May, 1981.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	+3,010
Travel .....	+120
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+647
Land and structures .....	+6,640
Other contractual services .....	+4,470
Communication, utilities and other rent .....	+1,225
Total .....	+16,112

**Recreation Construction**

Objective: The objective of the recreation construction program is to increase the recreation opportunities and repair and rehabilitate existing facilities to bring them up to health and safety standards and continue to protect the resource.

Program description: The proposed projects are included in Exhibit 3. Emphasis of the fiscal year 1983 program is to improve existing facilities to provide for the health and safety of recreation visitors. At the proposed funding level recreation construction improvements are limited to water and sanitation systems. The program is responsive to the priorities identified in GAO's recent audit of National Forest recreation facilities. Investments to bring substandard facilities to meet L&WCF act requirements will permit charging user fees at many of these sites. 90 percent of this program will correct health and safety items. The remainder of the program includes projects previously started to correct existing resource damage or health and safety deficiencies.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	--	4,504	+4,504
FTE		57	+57

An increase of \$4,504,000 will be used to construct and/or rehabilitate the recreation facilities shown in Exhibit 3. The proposed projects are responsive to the increasing needs of recreation visitors.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	+1,200
Rents, communication and utilities .....	+136
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+1,219
Lands and structures .....	+1,171
Other contractual services .....	+778
Total .....	+4,504

**Road Construction**

General: Provide for new construction or reconstruction of the transportation system within and near the National Forest System to serve managers and users of National Forest System resources. The success or completion of many of the activities described in other sections hinges on access provided by this program. Currently, improved access is needed in large areas of National Forest System land to provide more intensive timber management in order to maintain current levels of timber production in future years. Therefore, road proposals in fiscal year 1983 will again primarily complement the timber management programs.

To achieve more intensive management on a timely basis we must perform most of the road survey and design work in advance of timber sales. The lead time requirements to insure completion of road construction prior to actual timber harvest activities are especially critical with the implementation of The Small Business Timber Purchaser Option (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)), since the degree of Forest Service activity will not be established until the successful bidder is known.

While timber production is the initial reason for the major portion of the road program, roads also enhance other resource programs such as dispersed recreation, wildlife management and fire control activities.

The Forest Service has developed a transportation system consisting of the following types of roads (examples of roads are shown in Exhibits A-F following this section):

Forest arterial roads provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. They are usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.

Forest collector roads serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to a Forest arterial or public highway. They collect traffic from Forest local roads or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by long-term multiresource needs as well as travel efficiency. Forest collector roads may be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.

Forest local roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads, or public highways. The location and standard are usually determined by that required to serve a specific resource activity rather than travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for either long- or short-term service.

Objectives: To provide a transportation system within the National Forest that meets the needs of managers and users of National Forest resources. The 1964 Forest Roads and Trails Act (P.L. 88-657; 16 U.S.C. 532-538), stated the objectives of constructing and maintaining an adequate system of roads and trails within or near the National Forest, essential to meet increasing demands for timber, recreation and other uses of such lands. Section 10 of the Resources Planning Act reaffirmed these objectives and the National Forest Management Act gave explicit direction for roads on National Forests.

Program description: The Forest Service road construction program provides for new construction, as well as reconstruction of Forest roads and bridges essential for Forest access. Included in this program are:

1. Road construction and reconstruction to provide access to, and in advance of implementation of, intensive renewable resource management activities with emphasis on timber.
2. Road construction and limited reconstruction through timber sale contract requirements and timber credit allowances.
3. Continue reconstruction and replacement of bridges which are below current safety requirements for highway loadings as identified by inspections under the National Bridge Safety Program.
4. Construction engineering and augmentation of roads and bridges committed to construction by past timber sales and public works contracts.
5. New road surveys and ongoing design activities for harvesting and moving commercial timber included in new timber sales for fiscal years 1983, 1984 and beyond.

A 3-year summary of program level and accomplishments follows:



		1981 <u>Actual</u>	1982 <u>Estimate</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>
Forest Service road construction..	\$	224,761	232,917	271,575
miles .....		1,217	1,045	1,293
Timber purchaser road				
construction <u>1</u> /.....	\$	210,000	242,542	268,834
miles .....		11,170	11,503	11,122
Roads and Trails for States,				
National Forest (10% Fund) <u>2</u> /...	\$	(65,458)	--	--
Timber purchaser roads constructed				
by the Forest Service.....	\$	<u>46,217</u>	<u>40,200</u>	<u>44,900</u>
Total Construction.....	\$	480,978	515,659	585,309

1/ An "off-budget" item -- shown here for display purposes.

2/ Appropriated as part of regular road construction in fiscal year 1982.

<u>Increase for 1983:</u>	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	79,000	271,575	+192,575
FTE	1,490	5,527	+4,037

The \$192,575,000 increase is necessary to carry out the ongoing road program which supports all resource programs. This provides Engineering and other related support services for prior year contract obligations for construction and reconstruction of roads by public works and timber sale contracts. It also provides for presale preparation of road plans and estimates for the timber sale program at the 12.3 billion board feet level. Public works contracts and support of the Purchase Election program are also funded in this program.

Construction of 1,045 miles of road are planned for fiscal year 1982. Based upon the proposed increase in funds in fiscal year 1983, 1,293 miles of road will be constructed. These miles of road construction and bridges will provide necessary access to inadequately roaded areas to obtain the significant increases in timber harvest levels forecast for fiscal years 1984-85. These areas are located in more difficult terrain which reflects increased construction costs. In the past, we have concentrated our timber harvest operations in more readily accessible areas which provide the greatest volume of timber for the least road cost. To obtain the proposed increased harvest levels, those areas with more difficult access problems must be used.

While timber is the driving force behind the major portion of the roads program, the success of many other resource programs (for example; recreation, minerals wildlife management, and fire control) is highly dependent upon the road system. The additional funding will also allow us to do better planning and spend additional time on the construction activities of mineral and energy related roads.



Object class information:

Salaries and Benefits .....	+85,600
Travel .....	+3,425
Transportation of things .....	+6,553
Rents, communication and utilities .....	+7,024
Supplies and materials .....	+7,089
Lands and structures contracts .....	+51,496
Other contractual services .....	+31,388
Total .....	+192,575

Timber Purchaser Road Construction

The total Forest Service road construction program includes road construction and reconstruction through timber sale contract requirements. This construction work is performed by timber operators. Timber credits are earned by the timber operators which reduces the amount they must pay for the timber.

In fiscal year 1982, Congress moved this purchaser road credit activity from an appropriated account to a limitation on the amount that can be obligated, its now an "off budget" item. The 1983 proposal continues the purchaser credit program as approved by Congress in 1982.

# NATIONAL FOREST ROAD CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

## SCHEMATIC MAP

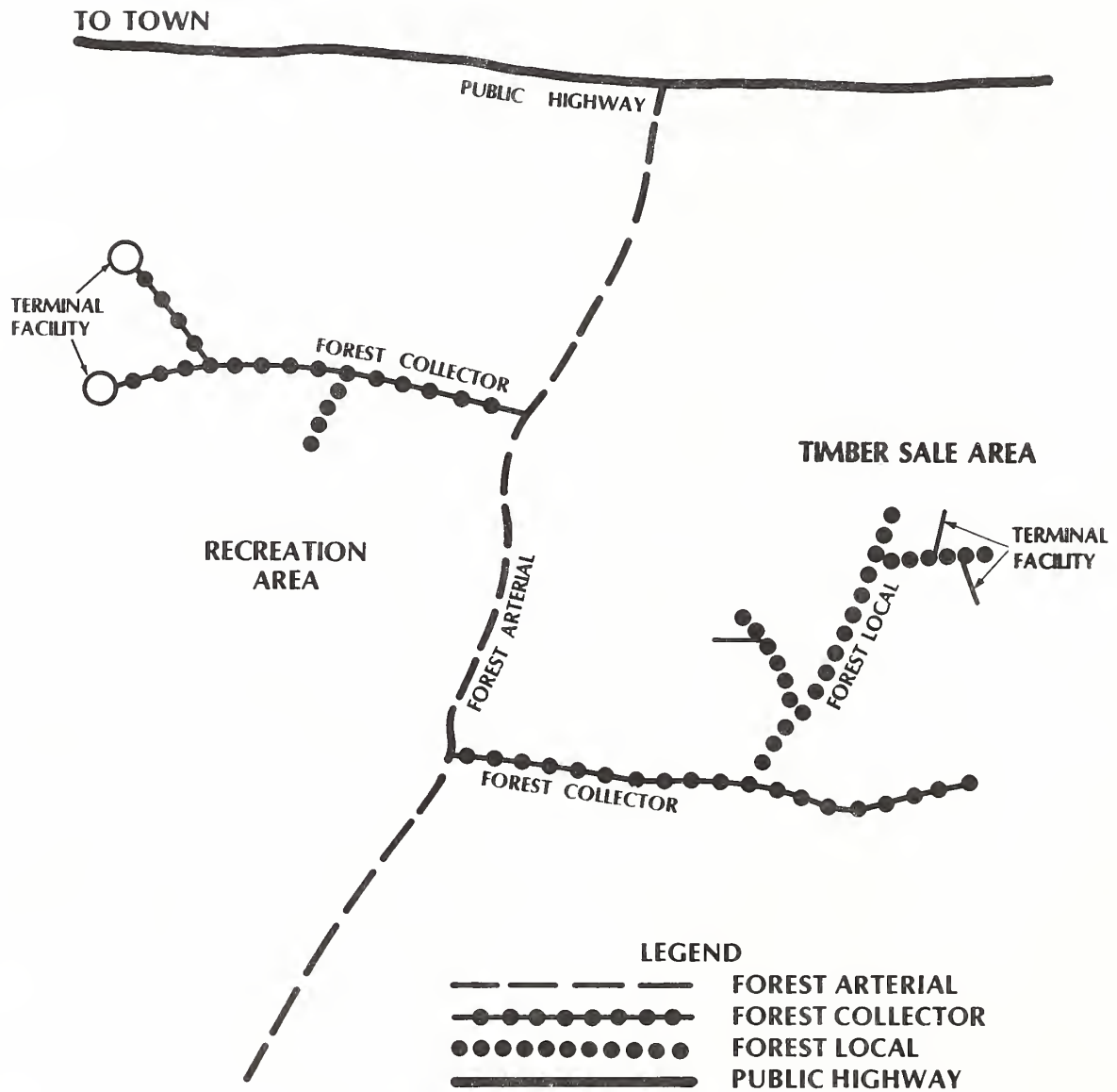


EXHIBIT B



## FOREST ARTERIAL SYSTEM

FUNCTION -	FAST THROUGH - TRAFFIC-MOBILITY
TRAFFIC VOLUME -	100 OR MORE VEHICLES PER DAY
USUALLY -	{ TWO LANE HARD SURFACE HIGH SPEED
COST PER MILE -	\$50,000 TO \$300,000
CONSTRUCTION -	GENERALLY BY PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT



## FOREST COLLECTOR SYSTEM

**FUNCTION -**

USUALLY CONNECTS LOCAL AND  
ARTERIAL SYSTEMS  
BALANCE BETWEEN MOBILITY AND  
LAND ACCESS

**TRAFFIC VOLUME -**

50 TO 200 VEHICLES PER DAY

**USUALLY -**

ONE LANE  
HARD OR GRAVEL SURFACE  
WITH DUST PALLIATIVE  
MEDIUM SPEED

**COST PER MILE -**

\$20,000 TO \$90,000

**EITHER -**

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT

**OR -**

TIMBER PURCHASER  
CONSTRUCTION

EXHIBIT D



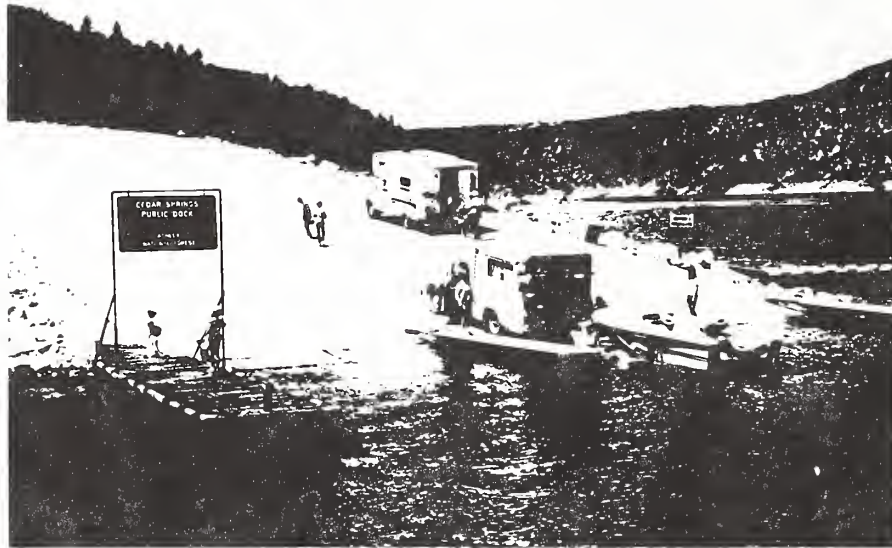
## FOREST LOCAL SYSTEM

FUNCTION -	ACCESS TO LAND UNITS
TRAFFIC VOLUME -	5 TO 100 VEHICLES PER DAY
USUALLY -	{ ONE LANE EARTH OR GRAVEL SURFACE WITH DUST PALLIATIVE SLOW SPEED
COST PER MILE -	\$10,000 TO \$50,000
SALE AREAS -	CONSTRUCTED BY PURCHASERS
RECREATION OR ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS -	PUBLIC WORKS OR FORCE ACCOUNT



EXHIBIT E  
**TERMINAL FACILITIES**

**PERMANENT  
NOT ON ROAD SYSTEM  
GOVERNMENT FINANCED**



**BOAT RAMP**



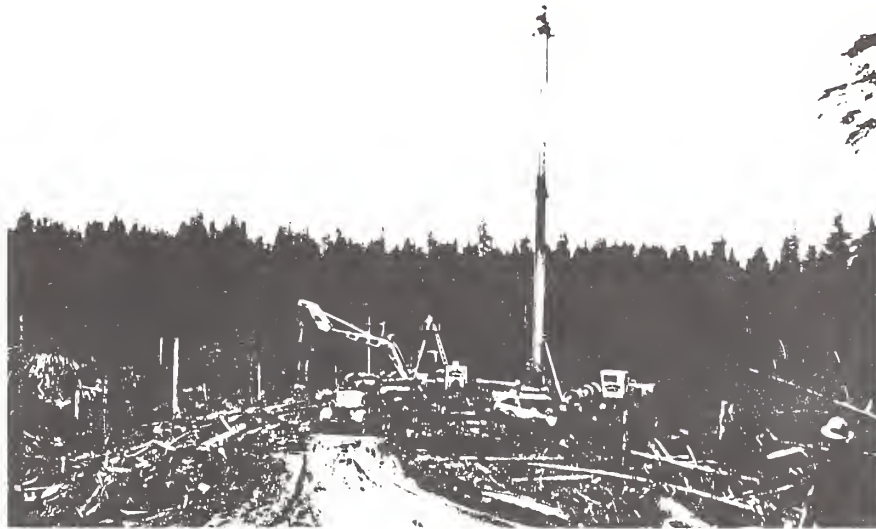
**RECREATION PARKING**



EXHIBIT F  
**TERMINAL FACILITIES**

**TEMPORARY**

**NOT ON ROAD SYSTEM - TIMBER FINANCED**



**LOG TRANSFER SITE AND SHORT ACCESS**



**HELICOPTER TRANSFER SITE**

### Trail Construction

Objective: To increase the opportunities for a variety of trail related recreational experiences by constructing trails within the National Forest System.

Program description: National Forest System trails are a key factor in accomplishing the Forest Service objectives of increasing the supply of cost-effective recreational opportunities. Trails offer the public access across the nation with a minimal investment that provides great use and enjoyment of National Forest System lands.

<u>Increase for 1983:</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	--	4,864	+4,864
FTE	--	102	+102

The increase at \$4,860,000 provides for the construction and reconstruction of 241 miles of additional trails and related facilities (e.g., trail heads, bridges, etc.). This increase is necessary to carry out a minimal trail program to provide for user safety and increased visitor use on the National Forest.

#### Object class information:

Salaries .....	+2,402
Travel .....	+100
Transportation .....	+135
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+230
Communications, utilities and other rent .....	+155
Land and structures .....	+1,161
Other contractual services .....	+681
Total .....	+4,864

**PROJECT LISTING**  
Research Construction

Safety and Health -- Projects totalling \$450,000 to correct critical safety and health problems and meet Federal and local safety codes at existing research laboratories:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>
Pacific Northwest	Smoke detection systems at Wenatchee and Olympia, WA	\$ 24,000
Pacific Southwest	Chemical storage building at Placerville, CA	\$ 40,000
Rocky Mountain	Chemical storage building at Fort Collins, CO	\$ 22,000
Intermountain	Install and/or update fire alarm system at Missoula, MT and Moscow, ID	\$ 25,000
North Central	Chemical storage buildings at Rhinelander, WI and Carbondale, IL	\$ 27,000
Northeastern	Chemical storage buildings at Berea, KY and Morgantown, WV; and outside storage gas cylinders at Warren, PA	\$ 22,000
Southern	Chemical storage buildings at Stoneville and Gulfport, MS; and Alexandria, LA	\$ 25,000
Southeastern	Chemical storage buildings at Athens, GA and Research Triangle, NC	\$ 40,000
Forest Products Lab	Replace main electrical service, Building #1, Madison, WI	<u>\$225,000</u>
Total		\$450,000

**PROJECT LISTING**  
**Construction for Fire, Administrative and Other Purposes**

Water, Sanitation and Electrical Systems -- Projects totaling \$3,406,000 to plan, design, construct, and improve existing or replace worn out systems to provide safe, dependable facilities and to comply with Federal and State water quality standards.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
MT, ID	Regionwide	Rehabilitation of Potable Water Systems	345
ID	Boise	Idaho City Administrative Site Construction: Phase 1	462
UT, ID, WY, NV	Regionwide	Small Potable Water System Improvement	200
UT	Ashley	Moon Lake Administrative Site Water System Rehabilitation	116
CA	Klamath	Yreka Compound Utility Improvements	106
CA	Shasta-Trinity	Water System Improvements	315
CA	Regionwide	Health and Safety Planning and Design	111
WA	Olympic	Quilcene Ranger Station Water System	452
OR	Mt. Hood	Bear Springs Range Station Water System	414
Servicewide		19 Other Small Health and Safety Projects (under \$100,000)	<u>885</u>
		TOTAL	3,406

Offices -- \$818,000 for construction, rehabilitation and enlargement of offices to alleviate unsafe and overcrowded conditions.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
NM	Lincoln	Smokey Bear Ranger Station Office Expansion	338
MN	Chippewa	Deerfield Administrative Site: Phase 1	475
Servicewide		Other Small Projects (under \$100,000)	<u>5</u>
		TOTAL	818

Service and Storage Buildings -- Projects costing \$3,068,000 will provide adequate working space and storage for pesticides, flammables, equipment and supplies for National Forst operations.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
WY	Bridger-Teton	Cottonwood Work Center Corral, Site Improvements and Warehouse	116
CA	Klamath	Petersburg Work Center Improvements	465
CA	Sierra	Kokanee Work Center: Phase I	739
SC	Francis Marion & Sumter	Enoree Work Center: Phase III	247
VA	George Washington	Deerfield Work Center: Phase II	194
AL	Bankhead	Black Warrior Work Center: Phase II	396
FL	Apalachicola	Wokulla Work Center: Phase II	288
LA	Kisatchie	Winn Work Center: Phase II	301
TX	Sabine	Yellowpine Work Center Completion	180
Servicewide		Other Small Projects (under \$100,000)	<u>142</u>
		TOTAL	3,068

Planning, Survey and Design of Out-Year projects -- 456,000 for planning, survey, and design of future projects to help ensure the accuracy of cost estimates and priority setting.

MT, IT	Northern Region	Advanced Planning and Design for FY 1984 and 1985 Projects.	127
UT, ID, WY, NV	Intermountain Region	Advanced Planning and Design for FY 1984 and 1985 Projects.	156
Regionwide	Eastern Region	Advanced Planning and Design for FY 1984 and 1985 Projects.	100
Servicewide		Other Small Projects (under \$100,000)	<u>73</u>
		TOTAL	456

Housing -- Crew quarters and family residences would be constructed, rehabilitated, or enlarged at a cost of \$2,440,000. Facilities would provide adequate housing for the field personnel at isolated locations and other areas where housing is scarce or security is needed for government facilities.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
ID	Nezperce	Red River Ranger Station Duplex	209
CO	White River	Rifle Ranger Station Barracks	264
AZ	Coronado	Rucker Administration Site Improvement: Phase II	423
ID	Salmon	Cobalt Ranger Station Duplex and Warehouse	125
ID	Targhee	Island Park Ranger Station Duplexes #4 and #5	300
AK	Chugach	Cordova Efficiency Apartments and Flammable Storage Buildings	548
CA	Klamath	Sawyers Bar Barracks	465
Servicewide		Other Small Projects (under \$100,000)	<u>106</u>
		TOTAL	2,440

Fire Management Facilities -- Projects totaling \$4,738,000 would be constructed or rehabilitated to protect National Forest System lands from wildfire.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
MT	Flathead	Kalispell Air Tanker Base: Phase II	589
AZ	Apache-Sitgraves	Winslow Air Tanker Base Improvements	91
CA	Shasta-Trinity	Redding Emergency Service Center Increment I	<u>4,058</u>
		TOTAL	4,738

Communications System -- Real property portions of the communications system would be constructed at a cost of \$502,000. The radio equipment itself will be purchased from benefiting funds.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
CA	Regionwide	Telecommunications Improvements	502



Forest tree Nurseries -- \$684,000 is needed to provide additional nursery capacity and modernize present nursery and tree improvement facilities.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
CA	Mendocino	Chico Tree Improvement Center Irrigation System Field 2 and 6	179
WA	Gifford Pinchot	Wind River Nursery Water Source Development	316
WA	Gifford Pinchot	Wind River Nursery Subsurface Irrigation System	<u>189</u>
		TOTAL	684
TOTAL, Fire, Administrative and Other Purpose Construction			16,112

**PROJECT LISTING**  
**Recreation Use Construction**

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
<u>Region 1</u>			
MT, ID ND, SD	Northern Region	Water System Rehabilitation	103
MT	Lolo	Big Larch Campground Rehabilitation	92
<u>Region 2</u>			
CO, SD	Black Hills; Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison; White River	Design & Inspection of High Hazard Dams	103
<u>Region 4</u>			
UT, NV YW, ID, CA	Intermountain Region	Miscellaneous Rehabilitation	394
CA	Toiyabe	Robinson Creek Campground Rehabilitation	92
<u>Region 5</u>			
CA	Sequoia	Hume Lake Dam Repair	462
CA	Pacific Southwest Region	Rehabilitation Water Systems	95
<u>Region 6</u>			
WA	Gifford Pinchot	Mount St. Helens	1,036
WA, OR	Mt. Hood, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Willamette	Campground Rehabilitation	86
OR	Wallawa-Whitman	Anthony Lakes	312
WA	Mt. Baker/ Snoqualmie	Red Bridge Campground	94
OR	Mt. Hood, Ochoco and Willamette	Campground Rehabilitation	276
WA	Gifford Pinchot	Wind River Winger Recreation Sanitation Facilities	51
WA	Wenatchee	Kachess Boat Ramp	106

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount (in thousands)</u>
<u>Region 8</u>			
VA	Jefferson	Bournes Branch Planning	28
AL	Bankhead	Houston Recreation Area	137
FL	All	Rehabilitation 6 toilets	70
LA	Kisatchie	Kincaid #1	202
TX	Texas	Caney Creek and Sandy Creek Water Wells	59
MS	NF's in Mississippi	Chewalla Water System Rehabilitation	22
<u>Region 9</u>			
IN	Wayne/Hooiser	Tipsaw Beach	360
MI	Huron/Manistee	Lumberman's Visitor Center	149
MN	Superior	Boundary Waters Canoe Area Projects	40
<u>Region 10</u>			
AK	Chugach	Portage VIS Sewage Lagoon Improvement	81
AK	Chugach	Russian River Campground Rehabilitation	<u>54</u>
		TOTAL	4,504

CONSTRUCTION

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-1103-0-1-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
1.	Construction of facilities .....	12,741	7,968	13,240
2.	Road and trail construction .....	102,492	64,097	106,503
3.	Pollution abatement .....	439	275	457
4.	Land acquisition .....	1,675	--	--
5.	Alpine Lakes area .....	1	--	--
6.	Mount St. Helens timber salvage ...	184	--	--
Total direct program .....		117,532	72,340	120,200
Reimbursable program:				
1.	Construction of facilities .....	964	483	972
2.	Road and trail construction .....	382	191	378
3.	Pollution abatement .....	1	--	--
Total reimbursable program .....		1,347	674	1,350
Total program costs, funded .....		118,879	73,014	121,550
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		401,321	219,516	180,000
10.00	Total obligations .....	520,200	292,530	301,550
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
11.00	Federal funds .....	-1,167	-805	-1,050
14.00	Non-Federal sources .....	-301	-209	-300
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-62,557	-90,403	-53,384
22.40	Unobligated balance available, from other accounts .....	-91,725	--	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	90,403	53,384	50,689
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	9,807	--	--
39.00	Budget authority .....	464,660	254,497	297,505
Budget authority:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	464,660	265,101	297,505
40.00	Reduction pursuant to Public Law 97-100	--	-10,604	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	518,732	291,516	300,200
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	553,685	584,546	400,881
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-584,546	-400,881	-356,493
90.00	Outlays .....	487,871	475,181	344,588

## CONSTRUCTION

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1103-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions .....	77,542	81,787	88,566
11.3 Positions other than permanent .....	40,769	18,490	34,435
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	2,376	1,056	1,900
11.8 Special personal services payments .	11	--	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	120,698	101,333	124,906
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian .....	13,384	11,651	14,640
13.0 Benefits for former personnel .....	24	9	11
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .	4,936	4,114	5,170
22.0 Transportation of things .....	7,546	2,737	3,439
23.1 Standard level user charges .....	1,066	767	1,175
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities ..	8,840	3,206	4,029
24.0 Printing and reproduction .....	807	293	368
25.0 Other services .....	64,502	30,989	26,163
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	8,958	3,249	4,083
31.0 Equipment .....	4,713	1,709	2,147
32.0 Lands and structures .....	257,806	105,743	107,742
33.0 Investments and loans .....	2,521	914	1,148
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	7	3	4
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities .....	180	65	82
44.0 Refunds .....	-96	74	93
99.0 Subtotal direct obligations .....	495,892	266,856	295,200

## CONSTRUCTION

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1100-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	186	99	200
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	347	185	310
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	7	4	6
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	540	288	516
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	41	17	37
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	50	21	45
22.0	Transportation of things .....	62	26	56
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	26	11	24
25.0	Other services .....	202	84	182
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	152	63	136
31.0	Equipment .....	3	1	2
32.0	Lands and structures .....	392	163	352
99.0	Subtotal reimbursable obligations ..	1,468	674	1,350



CONSTRUCTION

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1100-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1    Permanent positions .....	193	200	164
11.3    Positions other than permanent .....	390	477	--
11.5    Other personnel compensation .....	87	56	2
11.9    Total personnel compensation .....	670	733	166
Personnel benefits:			
12.1    Civilian .....	142	155	31
21.0    Travel and transportation of persons ..	364	398	79
22.0    Transportation of things .....	68	75	15
23.2    Rent, communications, and utilities ..	42	46	9
24.0    Printing and reproduction .....	8	9	2
25.0    Other services .....	711	778	155
26.0    Supplies and materials .....	8	9	2
32.0    Lands and structures .....	20,827	22,797	4,541
99.0    Subtotal obligations, allocation accounts .....	22,840	25,000	5,000
99.9    Total obligations .....	520,200	292,530	301,550
Distribution of Obligations:			
Forest Service .....	497,360	267,530	296,550
Federal Highway Administration .....	22,838	24,997	5,000
General Services Administration .....	2	3	--

CONSTRUCTION

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-1103-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	3,282	3,415	4,182
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	6,299	4,718	5,808
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	108	100	75
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	7.90	7.90	7.90
Average GS salary .....	\$19,094	\$20,170	\$21,178
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$18,093	\$19,000	\$19,950
Reimbursable:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	7	4	6
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	34	15	30
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	--	--	--
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average GS salary .....	\$15,567	\$16,200	\$17,010
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$18,093	\$19,000	\$19,950
Allocation Accounts:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	9	9	7
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	31	31	7
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	2	2	2
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	8.90	8.90	8.90
Average GS salary .....	\$21,375	\$22,300	\$23,400





# LAND ACQUISITION

	1981	1982	1983	1983	1983	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
	Actual	Appropriation Enacted to Date	RPA	Base	Estimate	from Base
		(Dollar in thousands)				
Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	\$ 34,500	26,262	--	26,382	7,563	-18,819
Weeks Act .....	\$ 2,515	--	--	--	--	--
Total .....	\$ 37,015	26,262	--	26,382	7,563	-18,819
	FTE 152	80	--	80	21	-59

## Appropriation Summary Statement

The Weeks Act of 3/1/11 provides for the acquisition of land to protect watersheds of navigable streams and for timber production. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 9/3/64 (78 Stat. 897, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 460~~1~~-4 to 460~~1~~-11 provides funding for the acquisition of recreation lands and interests. The acquisitions are made under authorities of various acts and provide for high priority outdoor recreation opportunities within the National Forest System.

### Authorities:

P.L. 61-435, Weeks Act, March 1, 1911: as amended by P.L. 94-588, (16 U.S.C. 516, 521b)

Section 1 and 2

Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production  
(05-96) 12-1103 302 SAGR HAGR

P.L. 68-575; The Act of March 3, 1925 as amended (16 U.S.C. 555)

Section 5

Purchase of land, acceptance donation of land.

Such sums as are necessary not to exceed \$50,000 per fiscal year.  
No expiration date.

P.L. 75-210; Title III, The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act as amended  
July 22, 1937 (7 U.S. C. 1010, 1011).

Sections 31 and 32

Land acquisition, exchange and authority to correct maladjustments  
for Land Utilization purposes.

Such sums as are necessary. No expiration date.

P.L. 84-479; The Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a)

Section 11

Land or interests in land by purchase, exchange or otherwise.

P.L. 93-205, Endangered Species Act, December 28, 1973

Sections 2 and 3

Protection of threatened and endangered species.

P.L. 88-577, Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964  
Section 5 and 6  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 93-622, Eastern Wilderness Act, January 3, 1975  
Section 6 and 9  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, October 2, 1968  
Section 6 and 16  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968  
Section 7 and 10  
Land acquisition, exchange, donation.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress. No expiration date.

P.L. 95-495 Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Mining Protection Area Act,  
October 21, 1978  
Section 5d, 6(d)(e), 11(e)(f), and 18(e)

Such sums as are necessary. No expiration date specified.

P.L. 96-586, Lake Tahoe Basin Act, December 23, 1980  
Section 2 and 3  
Land acquisition

Such sums as are appropriated. No expiration date.

Objective: Provides for acquisition of lands and interests needed for protection of watersheds of navigable streams and for timber production and for high priority outdoor recreation opportunities and for protection and management of wildlife habitat, especially in critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. It also provides for cash equalization in land exchange.

#### Land and Water Conservation Fund

Objective: Lands and interests are acquired within the National Forest System, for recreation, wilderness, wildlife habitat management areas, endangered species, and other areas important for public outdoor recreation purposes.

Program description: The Forest Service has authorized claims 1/ of approximately 1.9 million acres at a total estimated cost of \$1.7 billion. The proposed \$7,563,000 program will provide projected needed funding to complete purchases already started, continue the shut down of existing project locations and meet the most critical court deficiency awards. Land exchanges will be heavily used to acquire priority lands so cash equalization funds will be needed to balance values.



1/ "Authorized claims" means -- identified private lands or interests authorized for purchase.

<u>Target Item</u>	<u>1981 Estimate</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Acres, Acquired	102,463	11,448	--

Decrease for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	\$ 26,382	7,563	-18,819
FTE	80	21	-59

The recommended level of funding for the L&WCF program in fiscal year 1983 will provide for the basic needs for the closing of existing cases and payment of court actions still pending. There will not be any new cases planned for purchase with these funds.

The reduction in the L&WCF program will defer the acquisition of lands within the National Forest System needed for recreation, wilderness, wildlife habitat management, endangered species and other areas important for public outdoor recreation purposes until such time as the economy improves and consideration can be given to increased funding of the L&WCF. Over the past 10 years, over 639,000 acres have been acquired at a cost of \$328.2 million, or on an average of \$513 per acre.

Since the beginning of the program in 1965, nearly 1.1 million acres of land needed for outdoor recreation within the National Forest System have been acquired for approximately \$573 million or about \$532 per acre.

Object class information:

Salaries .....	-1,404
Travel .....	-59
Supplies, material and equipment .....	-18
Other contractual services .....	-695
Land and structures .....	-16,588
Communications, utilities and other rents .....	-55
Total .....	-18,819

Weeks Act

Objective: Provide for the acquisition of lands and interests, including water rights, that may be considered other than real property within the National Forest to protect watersheds or navigable streams and for timber production. Further, to maximize benefits and cost reductions by improving access to existing system lands, reducing property lines, avoidance of title claims, and reductions in special land use permits to serve inholding. For this and other acquisition authorities, cash equalization payments shall be paid from benefiting funds.

Program description: Lands are acquired from willing sellers with primary emphasis on the 50 National Forests east of the 100th Meridian. Per acre costs are relatively low as the lands are generally unimproved, remote, and are frequently in abused condition due to mining, excessive timber cutting, grazing, and burning.

Tracts planned for the Weeks Act program generally do not possess the primary recreation attributes required for Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (L&WCF) purchases. However, in certain situations, Weeks funds can be coupled with L&WCF to acquire an entire tract by voluntary purchase rather than as partial taking by condemnation as would occur if only L&WCF were available. Weeks Act funds are also the only source of funding to acquire interests in upstream lands for erosion control necessary to enhance fisheries and stream improvements undertaken with the States under the Sikes Act.

The Weeks Program reduces the need to acquire road rights-of-way and to issue special use permits and can reduce local government costs by precluding permanent residential development in isolated areas.

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Land acquired, Weeks Act (acres)			
Purchase .....	6,866	--	--
Land acquired, Weeks Act (acres) cash			
equalization in land exchanges ....	<u>302</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total .....	7,168	--	--

No change for 1983.

There are no Weeks Act land acquisition funds in fiscal year 1982 or 1983. The lack of Weeks Act Funding will hold in abeyance the acquisition of lands for the protection of watersheds of navigable streams and for timber production until such time as the economy improves and consideration can be given to funding this program again. The Weeks Act program was responsible for the acquisition of most of the National Forest lands in the eastern United States. Per acre costs are relatively low because the lands are generally unimproved, isolated tracts. Acquisition costs are often less than the cost of surveying the adjacent National Forest property line and the cost to provide road and utility rights-of-way to isolated privately owned tracts.

In fiscal year 1981, 7,168 acres were acquired at a cost of \$2.5 million. This resulted in a benefit of over \$750,000 in land line location, rights-of-way, special use permits and trespass reduction, and timber values in addition to land purchase costs. Over the past 10 years, nearly 114,000 acres have been acquired at a cost of \$17.4 million or an average of \$153 per acre. Since the origination of the program in 1911, 20.1 million acres have been acquired at a cost of \$128.5 million, or an average of \$6.39 per acre.

LAND ACQUISITION

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-5004-0-2-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
	1. Land and water conservation .....	--	19,692	--
	2. Weeks Act .....	--	--	--
	Total program costs, funded .....	--	19,692	5,624
	Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....	--	6,570	1,939
10.00	Total obligations .....	--	26,262	7,563
39.00	Budget authority .....	--	26,262	7,563
Budget authority:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	--	27,356	--
40.00	Reduction pursuant to Public Law 97-100	--	-1,094	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	--	26,262	7,563
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	--	--	5,252
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	--	-5,252	-1,512
90.00	Outlays .....	--	21,010	11,303

LAND ACQUISITION

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-5004-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	--	1,345	907
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	--	665	417
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	--	22	13
11.8	Special personal services payments .	--	1	--
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	--	2,033	1,337
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	--	231	59
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	--	107	27
22.0	Transportation of things .....	--	57	15
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	--	58	15
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	--	167	43
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	--	4	1
25.0	Other services .....	--	918	236
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	--	52	13
31.0	Equipment .....	--	13	3
32.0	Lands and structures .....	--	22,615	5,812
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	--	1	--
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	--	6	2
99.0	Total obligations .....	--	26,262	7,563







LAND ACQUISITION

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-5004-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	--	59	35
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	--	106	53
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	--	1	--
Average FS salary .....	--	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	--	9.60	9.60
Average GS salary .....	--	\$22,700	\$23,800
Average salary of ungraded positions .	--	\$13,720	\$14,400

# ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

	1981 Actual	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date (Dollars in thousands)	1983 RPA	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Acquisition of lands for National Forests, special acts .....\$	754	724	724	724	753	+29
FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Appropriation Summary Statement

The Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriation from the receipts of specified National Forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage.

These are critical watershed lands needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover restoration to prevent serious erosion and damaging floods within these National Forests. Land treatment measures must be applied and subsequently maintained on all lands in these areas to make corrective action fully effective. To assure full program effectiveness, the intermingled private lands are acquired by the Federal Government. Results are reflected in improved watershed conditions, social benefits and development of economic strength communities.

The counties in Utah, Nevada and southern California have recognized the benefits that these acquisition programs have produced. They are very interested in having these critical lands protected by being in public ownership. At present, damages to the lands are occurring which can only result in future expenditures of public funds for rehabilitation and public safety at costs greatly exceeding current land acquisition costs.

### Authorities:

Public Laws 75-505, 74-367, 75-748, 78-591, and 75-634: (58 Stat. 227 and 54 Stat. 299).

Acquisition of lands for control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the boundaries of National Forests.

(05-96) 12-5208 302 SENP RIIA

Toiyabe - \$10,000 annually

Others - Such sums as appropriated out of receipts by Congress, no expiration date specified.

Objective: To purchase lands within critical watersheds that need soil stabilization and restoration of vegetation to prevent serious erosion and resultant damaging floods. Funds may also be used for cash equalization in land exchanges involving acquisition of these lands.

Program description: Counties in critical watersheds in Utah, Nevada and southern California support Federal acquisition of lands needing treatment. Purchase dollars are appropriated out of receipts under existing laws. Lands are acquired on a willing-seller basis. After acquisition, the lands are managed to stabilize the soils and restore vegetative cover to prevent serious erosion and damaging floods. The reduction in future damages from floods far exceeds the land acquisition and treatment costs. In the last three years, 537 acres were acquired at a cost of \$191,600. An additional \$1,115,963 has been obligated to purchase 6,510 acres.

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Estimate</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
1. Cache, National Forest, Utah, Act of 5/11/38, as amended .....	\$ --	19,000	20,000
2. Uinta-Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of 8/26/35, as amended .....	\$ 29,000	29,000	30,000
3. Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of 6/25/38, as amended .....	\$ 10,000	10,000	10,000
4. Angeles National Forest, California, Act of 6/11/40 .....	\$ 135,000	168,000	175,000
5. Cleveland National Forest, Cali- fornia, Act of 6/11/40 .....	\$ --	168,000	175,000
6. San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, California, Act of 6/15/38 .....	\$ <u>331,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>	<u>343,000</u>
Total .....	\$ 505,000	724,000	753,000

An increase of \$29,000 will result in the acquisition of approximately 700 acres of land. This land is within critical watersheds that need soil stabilization and restoration of vegetation to prevent serious erosion and resultant damaging floods. The reduction in future damages from floods exceeds the land acquisition and treatment costs.

The planned accomplishment is approximately 30 acres more than the fiscal year 1982 level of 670 acres acquired at a cost of \$724,000.

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1983 RPA</u>	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base</u>
(Dollars in thousands)						
Acquisition of land to complete land exchange .....	\$ 446	314	314	314	147	-167
FTE .....	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### Appropriation Summary Statement

The Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), stipulates that deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the National Forest System (NFS) lands conveyed in the exchanges.



Authority:

P.L. 90-171, Act of December 4, 1967 (Land Exchanges in the National Forest):  
(16 U.S.C. 484a)

Acquisition of lands to complete insufficient land exchange with  
public schools

(06-96) 12-5216 302 SAGR HARG

Such sums as may be appropriated by Congress, no expiration date  
specified.

Objective: To acquire lands suitable for National Forest System purposes to  
replace NFS lands acquired by public school districts or public school  
authorities.

Program description: When it is in the public interest, public schools can  
acquire NFS lands by paying cash which is deposited into a special Treasury fund.  
Upon appropriation, these funds may be used within the same State to acquire  
replacement lands suitable for NFS purposes. The money has been specifically  
deposited for acquisition of replacement lands. In the last three years, 367  
acres were acquired at a cost of \$71,186.

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Planned</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Alabama .....	\$ --	\$ 20,000	\$ --
Arizona .....	407,000	--	--
California .....	--	31,000	--
Michigan .....	--	37,000	--
Mississippi .....	--	50,000	--
New Mexico .....	9,000	--	--
North Carolina .....	22,300	--	--
Oklahoma .....	--	9,300	--
Texas .....	7,500	--	--
Reserve in W.O. ....	0	166,700	147,000
Total .....	<u>\$455,800</u>	<u>\$314,000</u>	<u>\$147,000</u>

Decrease in 1983:

	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	314	147	-167

The estimated decrease of \$167,000 in 1983 is the result of less money deposited  
in recent exchanges with schools. This program is cyclical because the  
availability of funds is dependent upon deposits into the fund by individual  
school districts at the time they acquire a tract of National Forest System land  
for school purposes. The estimated amount available for 1983 will be held in the  
Washington Office until deposits are made by the school districts.

Object class information:

Land and structures .....	-167
Total .....	-167

### RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

	1981 <u>Actual</u>	1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1983 <u>RPA</u>	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
Range Betterment						
Fund .....	\$6,940	6,580	8,000	6,720	5,800	-920
FTE 90		85		85	79	-6

### Apropriation Summary Statement

The program represents a range betterment program financed by appropriations from receipts from grazing fees set aside under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended.

#### Authorities:

P.L. 95-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: (43 U.S.C. 1751) as amended by

P.L. 95-514, Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978, October 28, 1978: (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Range Management use of one-half of grazing receipts from 16 western States.  
(05-96) 12-5207 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated from receipts by Congress, no expiration date specified.

General: Range betterment activities include all forms of rangeland betterment, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

#### Objectives:

1. To arrest range deterioration and improve range forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection and livestock production.
2. To the extent feasible, maintain and improve soil and vegetative cover on the National Forest System so as to extend favorable influence for securing sound land conservation practices on associated private and other State and Federal lands.
3. Make investments in range improvements which provide for cost-effective use of funds available.

Program description: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs that 50 percent of the monies received by the United States as fees for grazing livestock on National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States be credited to a separate account in the Treasury, and when appropriated, be made available for on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection and improvements. One-half of the funds are to be used on the National Forests from which the funds originated and the remaining one-half for range betterment within the Region of origin.



Activities include installation of both structural and nonstructural range improvements within the legislation. Outputs and accomplishments are shown as combined totals under Range Management.

Decrease in 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	6,720	5,800	-920
FTE	85	79	6

The decrease of \$920,000 reflects an expected reduction in fiscal year 1982 revenues from grazing fees derived from National Forest in the 16 western States.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-120
Travel .....	-20
Transportation of things .....	-110
Other services .....	-210
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-210
Land and structures .....	-250
Total .....	-920

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation Summary Statement

The Working Capital Fund was established by the Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 579b). It is a self-sustaining revolving fund which provides services to National Forests, Experiment Stations, and other Federal agencies when necessary; and as provided by law, to State and private agencies and persons who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control and other authorized programs.

Authorities: Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956. (70 Stat. 1034; U.S.C. 579b)  
Self-sustaining fund.

Program description: The forestry-related supply and support services provided by the Working Capital Fund in fiscal year 1981 included the following:

1. Equipment - a service which owns, operates, maintains, replaces, and repairs common-use motor driven and similar equipment. This equipment is rented to administrative units, at rates which recover the cost of operation, repair, maintenance, management and depreciation. The rates also include an increment which provides additional cash which, when added to depreciation earnings and the residual value of equipment, provides sufficient funds to replace the equipment.

2. Aircraft - a service which operates, maintains, and repairs Forest-Service owned aircraft used in fire surveillance and suppression and in other Forest Service programs. The aircraft are rented at rates which recover the cost

of depreciation, operation, maintenance, repair, and improvements in the airworthiness of the aircraft. Aircraft replacement costs are financed from appropriated funds, the Forest Service Working Capital Fund, or a combination of both.

3. Supply - a service which provides for the following common services:
  - a. Photo reproduction laboratories which store, reproduce and supply photographs of National Forest lands and activities at cost.
  - b. Sign shops which manufacture and supply special signs for the National Forests for use in regulating traffic and as information to the public and other users of the National Forests.
  - c. Subsistence which prepares and serves meals for Forest Service crews working in areas where adequate public restaurant facilities are not available.
4. Nurseries - operate forest tree nurseries and cold storage facilities for storage of tree and seed stock and a seed extractory. Tree seed is procured, cleaned, bagged, and stored in refrigerated facilities, then sold to National Forests at cost.

Volume of Business for the Various major Activities of Working Capital Fund  
(Dollars in thousand)

	1981 <u>Actual</u>	1982 <u>Estimate</u>	1983 <u>Base</u>	1983 <u>Estimate</u>
Equipment .....	\$ 73,527	83,336	94,389	94,389
Aircraft .....	\$ 2,626	3,334	3,691	3,691
Supply .....	\$ 1,125	986	1,084	1,084
Nursery .....	\$ <u>16,500</u>	<u>17,470</u>	<u>20,459</u>	<u>20,459</u>
Total .....	\$ 93,778	105,126	119,623	119,623

The Working Capital Fund requires no cash appropriation. Initially, its assets were purchased by regular Forest Service appropriations and were donated to the fund.

The increases over 1982 are due to pay act costs and increased costs of equipment purchases.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS  
SPECIAL ACTS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-5208-0-2-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
	1. Cache National Forest, Utah .....	--	19	20
	2. Uinta and Wasatch National Forest, Utah .....	29	29	30
	3. Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada .....	10	10	10
	4. San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, California .....	331	330	343
	5. Angeles National Forest, California .	135	168	175
	6. Cleveland National Forest, California .....	--	168	175
Total program costs, funded .....		505	724	753
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		218	--	--
10.00	Total obligations (Object class 32.0) .....	723	724	753
Financing:				
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	31	--	--
40.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (special fund) .....	754	724	753
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	723	724	753
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	429	345	345
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-345	-345	-345
90.00	Outlays .....	807	724	753

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-5216-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Acquisition of Land:				
	Alabama .....	--	20	16
	Arizona .....	37	69	55
	California .....	--	31	25
	Georgia .....	6	7	6
	Michigan .....	--	37	29
	Mississippi .....	--	50	40
	New Mexico .....	19	20	16
	North Carolina .....	11	--	--
	Oklahoma .....	--	17	14
	Oregon .....	--	120	94
	Total program costs, funded .....	73	371	295
	Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....	92	--	--
10.00	Total obligations (object class 32.0) .....	165	371	295
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-418	-785	-728
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	785	728	580
40.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund) .....	532	314	147
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	165	371	295
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	39	92	149
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-92	-149	-297
90.00	Outlays .....	112	314	147

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-5207-0-2-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
	Range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on national forest lands (program costs, funded) .....	5,955	5,624	4,988
	Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....	984	916	812
10.00	Total obligations .....	6,939	6,540	5,800
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-1,252	-1,253	-1,293
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	1,253	1,293	1,293
40.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite) .....	6,940	6,580	5,800
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	6,939	6,540	5,800
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	1,598	1,782	1,742
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-1,782	-1,742	-1,742
90.00	Outlays .....	6,755	6,580	5,800

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-5207-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	613	633	610
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	1,539	1,588	1,530
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	110	114	110
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	2,262	2,335	2,250
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	209	216	208
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	66	68	66
22.0	Transportation of things .....	418	430	414
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	27	28	27
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	2	2	2
25.0	Other services .....	1,396	1,441	1,389
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	2,004	1,447	892
31.0	Equipment .....	121	125	120
32.0	Lands and structures .....	378	390	376
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	50	52	50
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	6	6	6
99.0	Total obligations .....	6,939	6,540	5,800



RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-5207-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	32	74	65
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	104	132	120
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	6	2	2
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	10.10	10.10	10.10
Average GS salary .....	\$21,295	\$21,500	\$22,600
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$16,279	\$17,093	\$17,950

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-4605-0-4-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
Forestry related supply and support:				
Operating costs, funded .....		70,566	76,838	85,437
Capital investment, funded .....		14,635	23,197	28,356
Total direct program .....		85,201	100,035	113,793
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		-64	4,304	-1,710
10.00	Total obligations .....	85,137	104,339	112,083
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
Federal funds:				
11.00	Revenue .....	-80,387	-92,149	-102,419
11.00	Income provision for increase cost of equipment replacement .....	-12,191	-14,270	-15,340
Non-Federal sources:				
14.00	Proceeds from sale of equipment and other assets .....	-1,200	-4,807	-5,124
21.98	Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance .....	-10,971	-19,612	-26,499
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance .....	19,612	26,499	37,299
40.00	Budget authority .....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	-8,641	-6,887	-10,800
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance .....	23,294	18,530	11,643
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance .....	-18,530	-11,643	-843
90.00	Outlays .....	-3,877	--	--

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-4605-0-4-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	11,643	15,950	17,134
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	9,625	10,550	11,333
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	692	680	730
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	21,960	27,180	29,197
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	1,893	2,312	2,484
13.0	Benefits for former personnel .....	1	1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ..	407	497	535
22.0	Transportation of things .....	743	908	975
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	17	21	23
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	1,423	1,738	1,867
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	27	33	35
25.0	Other services .....	8,726	10,658	11,448
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	22,845	27,903	29,974
31.0	Equipment .....	26,415	32,257	34,651
32.0	Lands and structures .....	680	831	893
99.0	Total obligations .....	85,137	104,339	112,083

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-4605-0-4-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	506	750	<u>1/</u>
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	1,193	1,200	<u>1/</u>
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	136	60	<u>1/</u>
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	7.60	7.60	7.60
Average GS salary .....	\$17,639	\$18,600	\$19,530
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$18,094	\$19,000	\$19,950

1/ Personnel totals are included with personnel totals of all other Forest Service programs.

The following schedules cover expired appropriations or those appropriations that we expect no activity in 1983.

FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION  
PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-1100-0-1302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
	Mount St. Helens' Emergency Act .....	5,302	769	=-
	Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....	6,802	985	--
10.00	Total obligations .....	12,104	1,754	--
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-29,163	-1,754	--
22.40	Unobligated balance available, from other accounts .....	-974	--	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	1,754	--	--
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	29,721	--	--
50.00	Budget authority (reappropriation) <u>1/</u>	13,442	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	12,104	1,754	--
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	212,777	28,260	5,014
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-28,260	-5,014	--
90.00	Outlays .....	196,621	25,000	5,014

1/ This account represents a fiscal year 1981 reappropriation for the Mount St. Helens' emergency.



FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION  
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-1100-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1    Permanent positions .....	955	157	--
11.3    Positions other than permanent .....	1,160	191	--
11.5    Other personnel compensation .....	376	62	--
11.9    Total personnel compensation .....	2,491	410	--
Personnel benefits:			
12.1    Civilian .....	234	38	--
21.0    Travel and transportation of persons .	255	42	--
22.0    Transportation of things .....	260	43	--
23.2    Rent, communications, and utilities ..	334	55	--
24.0    Printing and reproduction .....	127	21	--
25.0    Other services .....	6,118	1,006	--
26.0    Supplies and materials .....	380	62	--
31.0    Equipment .....	411	68	--
32.0    Lands and structures .....	48	8	--
42.0    Insurance claims and indemnities .....	7	1	--
99.0    Subtotal direct obligations .....	10,665	1,754	--
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS:			
32.0    Lands and structures .....	1,439	--	--
99.0    Subtotal obligations, allocation accounts .....	1,439	--	--
99.9    Total obligations .....	12,104	1,754	--
Distribution of Obligations:			
Forest Service .....	10,665	1,754	--
Federal Highway Administration .....	1,439	--	--

FOREST PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-1100-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	38	6	--
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	122	20	--
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	15	2	--
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	--
Average GS grade .....	10.60	10.60	--
Average GS salary .....	\$24,800	\$25,000	--
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$20,100	\$21,100	--

# FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-2262-0-1-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-6,913	--	--
22.40	Unobligated balance available, to other accounts .....	6,913	--	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	--	--	--
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....			
39.00	Budget authority .....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	20,589	--	--
73.40	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	-20,589	--	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	--	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	--	--	--

Forest Roads and Trails has been merged with Construction.

## OTHER GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-9911-0-1-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
	1. Acquisition of lands for Uinta National Forests, Utah .....	--	68	--
	2. Acquisition of lands for Wasatch National Forest, Utah .....	--	212	--
	(undelivered orders) .....			
10.00	Total costs - obligations (object class 32.0) .....	--	280	--
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-280	-280	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	280	--	--
39.00	Budget authority .....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	--	280	--
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	--	--	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	--	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	--	280	--

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-5009-0-2-303		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Construction, reconstruction, administration, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities (program costs, funded) .....		8	--	--
10.00	Total obligations (object class 25.0) .....	8	--	--
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-841	-79	--
22.40	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	754	79	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	79	--	--
40.00	Budget authority (indefinite, special fund) .....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	8	--	--
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	-24	41	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-41	--	--
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts .....	82	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	25	41	--

# HIGHLAND SCENIC HIGHWAY

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-8029-0-7-401		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
10.00	Construction of Highland Scenic Highway (costs-obligations) object class 32.0) .....	65	710	--
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-775	-710	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	710	--	--
39.00	Budget authority (appropriation) .....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	65	710	--
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	291	70	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-70	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	286	780	--



CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1981	1982	1983
12-3911-0-4-302		actual	estimate	estimate
Program by activities:				
	1. Services for other Federal agencies .	1,977	--	--
10.00	Total program costs, funded - obligations (object class 25.0) .....	1,977	--	--
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance .....	-1,977	--	--
40.00	Budget authority .....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	1,977	--	--
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	741	--	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	--	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	2,718	--	--





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PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS-WORKING FUNDS

	1981	1982	1983	1983	1983	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Base
	Actual	Appropriation Enacted to Date	RPA	Base	Estimate	
			(Dollar in thousands)			
Brush Disposal:						
receipts .....	\$ 43,844	44,000	--	--	50,700	--
program level .....	\$ 40,600	46,384	55,880	47,850	50,700	+2,850
FTE	1,331	1,616	--	1,616	1,695	+79
Licensee Programs:						
Smokey Bear/Woodsy Owl						
receipts .....	\$ 96	200	--	--	200	--
program level .....	\$ 250	200	250	200	200	--
FTE	3	3	--	3	3	--
Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvements:						
receipts .....	\$ 97	100	--	--	100	--
program level .....	\$ 50	100	50	100	100	--
FTE	1	1	--	1	1	--
Roads & Trails for States, National Forest Funds:						
receipts .....	\$ 65,458	--	--	--	--	--
program level .....	\$ 65,458	--	--	--	--	--
FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--
Timber purchaser Roads Constructed by the Forest Service:						
receipts .....	\$ 44,896	40,200	--	--	44,900	--
program level .....	\$ 20,968	40,200	71,170	40,200	44,900	+4,700
FTE	14	10	--	10	12	+2
Timber Salvage Sales:						
receipts .....	\$ 11,884	12,500	--	--	7,900	--
program level .....	\$ 11,200	12,389 <sup>1/</sup>	14,740	12,740	7,900	-4,840
FTE	250	275	--	275	275	--
Tongass Timber Supply Fund:						
receipt .....	\$ 25,000	45,300	--	--	45,960	--
program level .....	\$ 25,000	45,300	--	45,960	45,960	--
FTE	288	524	--	524	524	--
TOTAL:						
receipts .....	\$ 191,275	142,300	--	--	149,760	--
program level .....	\$ 163,526	144,573	142,090	147,050	149,760	+2,710
FTE	1,887	2,429	--	2,429	2,510	+81

<sup>1/</sup> This includes \$10,000,000 available from 1981 carryover.

### Appropriation Summary Statement

To provide for those permanent appropriations which are separate Forest Service activities or which are combined with other Forest Service activities to accomplish common tasks.

Authorities:

P.L. 84-190, Act of August 11, 1916 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act), as amended: (16 U.S.C. 490)

Section 6

Disposal of brush and other debris due to timber sales in National Forests  
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 82-327, Act of May 23, 1952, (18 U.S.C. 711), as amended by P.L. 93-318:  
(31 U.S.C. 488a)

Section 3

Forest fire prevention campaign (Smokey Bear)  
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 93-318, Act of June 22, 1974: (31 U.S.C. 488b-5)

Sections 1-6

Woodsy owl anti-pollution campaign  
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 85-464, Act of June 20, 1958: (16 U.S.C. 579c)

Section 7

Restoration, improvements and protection of Forest Service lands  
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 62-430, Act of March 4, 1913: (16 U.S.C. 501) (Dept. of Agriculture Appropriation Act)

Forest road and trail improvements--10 percent financed from National Forest receipts

(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, Oct 22, 1976:  
(16 U.S.C. 472a(i))

Section 14(i)

Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service  
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.



P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, Oct. 22, 1976:  
(16 U.S.C. 472a(h)).

Section 14(h)

Timber salvage fund for harvesting insect-infested, dead and damaged trees

(05-96) 12-5204 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 96-487, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, December 2, 1980:  
(16 U.S.C. 539d).

Tongass timber supply fund to maintain timber at specified level on Tongass National Forest

Permanent appropriation, no expiration date specified.

### Brush Disposal

Objective: To protect the natural resources of the National Forests for public use by reducing logging slash from timber sale areas.

Program description: As part of a timber sale, collections may be required from the timber purchaser for the Forest Service to complete brush disposal tasks to reduce fire hazards, prepare the site for forest regeneration and allow recreational users access.

Timber cutting usually increases the fire hazard because of dry fuel increase in the form of logging slash. This slash may also:

1. Impair reforestation.
2. Contribute to the buildup of insect populations.
3. Cause damage to stream channels.
4. Degrade esthetics of the forest environment.

When disposal of brush and other debris is necessary, National Forest timber sale contracts require treatment or deposit of funds for treatment of debris resulting from timber sale operations. When economical and expedient, the work is performed by the timber purchaser. When not done by the purchaser, it is done by the Federal Government, using deposits to cover costs of the work as authorized under Section 6 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 490).

The effect of timber cutting and the manner of treating slash varies widely among geographic regions. Brush disposal may be accomplished in several ways such as crushing, chipping or burning. Combinations of these are often used.

<u>Increase for 1983:</u>	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	47,850	50,700	+2,850
FTE	1,616	1,695	+79

An increase of \$2,850,000 is linked to timber sales activities where harvesting has been completed and where the fuels created by the sale are ready for disposal.

	<u>Accomplishment</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Planned</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Brush Disposal Treatment (acres)	450,000	538,000	550,000

Object class information:

Salary .....	+1,330
Travel .....	+68
Transportation of things .....	+137
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+513
Other contractual services .....	+802
Total .....	+2,850

### Licensee Program-Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl

Program description: Fees for the use of characters by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary and are available as follows:

1. Smokey Bear--for furthering the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (18 U.S.C. and 711 and 31 U.S.C. 488a).
2. Woodsy Owl--for promoting wise use of the environment and programs which foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (31 U.S.C. 488b-5).

No change is proposed from the base. This level reflects a continuation of the current program level.

### Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements

Program description: Recoveries from cash bonds or forfeitures under surety bonds by permittees or timber purchasers, who fail to complete performance or improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract, are used to cover the cost to the United States of completing such work on Forest Service System lands. Funds received as settlement of a claim are used for improvement, protection or rehabilitation made necessary by the action which led to the cash settlement. (Act of June 20, 1958, 16 U.S.C. 579c).

No change proposed. This level reflects a continuation of the current program level.

### Road and Trail for States, National Forests Fund

The permanent appropriation of 10 percent of National Forest receipts pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) is being transferred to the General Fund in 1982. Proposed legislation for 1983 provides for elimination of this account and appropriation of the road construction funds directly to the Forest Road and Trail Account.

### Timber Purchaser Roads Constructed by the Forest Service

Objective: Construct timber sale roads for small business purchasers who elect to have the roads constructed by the Forest Service.

Program description: This program authorizes the expenditure of timber receipts by the Forest Service to construct permanent roads for purchasers of timber who qualify as small businesses and elect to have the Forest Service construct the roads. The roads are designated under the timber sale contract where costs exceed \$20,000 as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 472a(i).

<u>Increase for 1983:</u>	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	40,200	44,900	+4,700
FTE	10	12	+2

The proposed increase of \$4,700,000 is based upon the experience gained in the past three years. More small businesses have elected to have the Forest Service construct roads than was previously estimated.

The number of miles that small business timber purchasers will elect the Forest Service to construct cannot be determined until the successful bidder on a particular sale is known.

Object class information:

Salary .....	+40
Travel .....	+2
Lands and structures .....	+4,400
Other contractual services .....	+258
Total .....	+4,700

Timber Salvage Sales

Objective: To salvage insect-infested, dead, damaged or down timber, and to remove associated trees for stand improvement.

Program description: A component of the timber sales program is the salvage of insect-infested, dead, damaged or down timber. A separate permanent appropriation for timber salvage was established for this program as a result of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, 16 U.S.C. 572a(h). A portion of the receipts from timber salvage sales are deposited in this account and are used to prepare and administer future salvage sales. Separate appropriations of \$3,000,000 each in fiscal years 1977 and 1979 have been used as "seed money" to accelerate the establishment of timber salvage sales as a self-sustaining permanent appropriation. A portion of the sales prepared with these funds is set aside for preferential award to small business firms with 25 or fewer employees.

	<u>FY 1980 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1981 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1983 Estimate</u>
	(Billion Board Feet)			
Salvage volume from sale administration and management	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0
Timber salvage sale fund volume	1.0	0.8	0.8	.3
Total salvage volume	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3

<u>Decrease for 1983:</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
\$	12,740	7,900	-4,840
FTE			

The decrease of \$4,840,000 will provide funds for preparation and administration work needed to offer approximately 330 million board feet of salvageable material in fiscal year 1983.

Object class information:

Travel .....	-50
Transportation of things .....	-560
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	-1,280
Communications, utilities and other rents .....	-470
Other contractual services .....	-2,480
Total .....	-4,840

Tongass Timber Supply Fund

Objective: To maintain the timber supply from the Tongass National Forest at a rate of 4.5 billion board feet per decade as provide by 16 U.S.C. 539d.

Program description: Funds will provide for timber sale preparation and administration including protective measures for wildlife, fisheries, and soil and water resources. The level of timber management planning, silvicultural examination and investments in timber stand improvements, reforestation, roads, facilities, and research are commensurate with sustaining timber supply at 4.5 billion board feet per decade.

The 1983 funding level will support a timber sale offering of 475 million board feet. Facility construction includes planning and design for the Tongass units (\$459,000); Phase III construction at Thorne Bay (\$3,020,000); Cascade Creek Warehouse construction (\$810,000); Corner Bay Work Center (\$170,000); and Phase I Portage Bay Work Center (\$420,000) for a total of \$4,879,000. This is a decrease of \$1,762,000 from F.Y. 1982.

Road construction totals \$11,952,000 and includes 30 miles of advanced roading for access to special marginal and technologically marginal stands, as well as the construction of four log transfer sites. These log transfer sites are necessary for timber sale harvest administration and are required for water transportation of logs from widely separated geographic locations. Multiple-use coordination and support costs are increased by \$690,000 primarily for additional wildlife and fisheries, recreation, and landline location activities.

The \$200,000 increase in forestry research will provide essential information on attainable growth rates, yield predictions, and the applicability of partial cutting and other harvesting practices on sensitive areas without adverse impacts on other resources.

The increase of \$895,000 from F.Y. 1982 levels in Reforestation will accomplish an additional 382 acres. The increase of \$327,000 in Timber Stand Improvement will accomplish an additional 2,350 acres of release and weeding.

Funding for this special account is derived from receipts collected by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior.

The 1983 program is \$45,960,000. This level reflects a continuation of the current program level.



**Tongass Timber Supply Fund**  
**Three - year display**

		1981 Dollars in (000)	1982 Dollars in (000)	1983 Dollars in (000)
Timber Sales				
Preparation <u>1/</u>	\$	7,806	7,250	7,410
MMBF		520	475	475
Timber Sales				
Administration	\$	2,984	2,750	2,870
Timber Support	\$	1,660	1,580	2,270
Reforestation	\$	602	730	1,625
Acres		1,050	1,000	1,382
Timber Stand				
Improvement	\$	2,380	2,556	2,883
Acres		6,400	6,300	8,650
Facilities				
Construction	\$	2,391	6,641	4,879
Road Construction	\$	7,105	11,200	11,952
Miles		38	54	30
Engineering				
Support	\$	6,092	11,093	10,371
Research	\$	<u>150</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,700</u>
TOTAL, Tongass Timber Supply Fund	\$	31,170 <u>2/</u>	45,300	45,960
Purchaser				
Construction <u>3/</u>	\$	(19,768)	(20,800)	(22,281)
Miles		159.0	153.0	160.5
Ref/TSI (KV)	\$	980	784	406
Acres		1000/500	1010/Ref. acres	455/Ref. acres
GRAND TOTAL	\$	32,150	46,084	46,366

1/ Includes Timber Management Planning and Silvicultural Examinations.

2/ Included here for comparability to 1982 and 1983 is \$6,170,000 of regular funds spent prior to enactment of Public Law 96-487.

3/ Timber purchase road construction is an off-budget line item and is not reflected in totals. Parenthesized figures indicate dollar limitations set for purchaser construction.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS-PAYMENT FUNDS

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Appropriation Requested to Date</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from 1982</u>
Payment to Minnesota	711	711	711	--
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands .....	6,722	11,661	12,400	--
Payments to School Funds Arizona .....	161	121	121	--
Payments to States, Forests Fund .....	<u>233,623</u>	<u>229,219</u>	<u>328,768</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Payments .....	241,218	241,712	342,000	--

Authorities:

P.L. 71-539, Shipstead-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930, as amended by P.L. 95-495:  
(16 U.S.C. 577G)

Section 5

Payment to Minnesota for land purchase in Superior National Forest  
(05-96) 12-9921 852 SAGR HAGR

Such sums from National Forests Fund equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the fair appraised value of the lands, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 75-210, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, July 22, 1937,  
as amended: (7 U.S.C. 1012)

Sections 33

Payments to counties where National Grasslands are located  
(05-96) 12-9921 852 SAGR HAGR

Such sums from receipts equal to 25 percent of net revenues, no expiration date specified.

P.L. 61-219, Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 573).

Section 24

Payments to school funds: Arizona  
(05-96) 12-9921 652 SAGR HAGR SENR HIIA

Such sums from National Forests Fund equal to the percent of school land acreage as compared to National Forest acreage applied to the gross receipts collected in the State. No expiration date specified.

P.L. 60-136, Act of May 23, 1908 (Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act), as amended: (16 U.S.C. 500)

Payments to States, National Forests Fund.  
(05-96) 12-9921 852 SENR HAGR SAGR HIIA

25 percent of monies received, no expiration date specified.

### Payment to Minnesota

Objective: Provide a special annual payment to the State of Minnesota for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as specified by law.

Program description: At the close of each fiscal year the State of Minnesota is paid 75 percent of 1 percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the counties of Cook, Lake and St. Louis for distribution to these counties (16 U.S.C. 577g).

### Payments to Counties, National Grasslands

Objective: Provide an annual payment to the counties in which the National Grasslands and Land Utilization prospects are located for the funding of schools and roads.

Program description: Of the revenues received for the use of National Grasslands, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such land is situated for school and road purposes (7 U.S.C. 1012).

### Payments to School Funds, Arizona

Objective: Provide an additional payment to the State of Arizona over and above that received from the National Forest Twenty-Five Percent Fund, for the funding of schools for the loss in income from lands due, but not yet selected, as authorized under the Act of June 20, 1910.

Program description: The State of Arizona is paid an additional share of National Forest receipts to be used for school purposes (36 Stat. 562).

### Payments to States, National Forest Funds

Objective: Provide an annual payment to the States from National Forest receipts to be used for school and road purposes.

Program description: With a few exceptions, 25 percent of all money received from the National Forests during any fiscal year is paid to the States in which the forests are located, for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such National Forests are situated (16 U.S.C. 500).

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588, October 22, 1976), has expanded the term "monies received" to include all collections from sale area improvement activities plus "all amounts earned or allowed any purchaser of National Forest timber and other forest products within such State... for construction of roads." The amount of this appropriation varies each year in direct proportion to National Forest receipts, sale area improvement collections and timber purchaser construction during the previous fiscal year.

The Act was further amended by the Wood Residue Utilization Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-554) which expanded the term "monies received" to include any wood residue credit applied under the Act as well as from sales of wood residues, less the sum of any residue credit applied, plus any costs incurred by the Forest Service in processing and storing such residues.

FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS  
PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-9922-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
	1. Roads and trails for States, national forest fund .....	(65,458)	(60,565)	--
	2. Expenses, brush disposal .....	40,986	46,813	44,823
	3. licensee programs, Forest Service .	43	51	40
	4. Restoration of forest lands and improvements .....	53	63	60
	5. Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service .....	15,603	20,583	34,708
	6. Timber salvage sales .....	--	1,800	5,767
	7. Tongas timber supply fund .....	16,915	23,146	37,162
Total direct program .....		73,600	92,456	122,569
Reimbursable program .....		30	--	--
Total program costs, funded .....		73,630	92,456	122,569
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		39,753	42,544	36,693
10.00	Total obligations .....	113,383	135,000	159,262
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
14.00	Non-Federal sources .....	-30	--	--
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-53,498	-54,078	-53,651
22.40	Unobligated balance available, to other accounts .....	65,458	--	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	54,078	53,651	44,149
60.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (permanent, indefinite, special fund) .....	179,391	134,573	149,760
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	113,353	135,000	159,262
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	46,860	63,313	57,281
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-63,313	-57,281	-72,135
90.00	Outlays .....	96,900	141,032	144,408

	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund	65,458	(60,565)	--
Expenses, brush disposal	43,844	46,384	50,700
Licensee programs, Forest Service	96	200	200
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	97	100	100
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	44,896	40,200	44,900
Timber salvage sales	--	2,389	7,900
Tongass timber supply fund	25,000	45,300	45,960

Distribution of outlays by account:

Roads and trails for States, national forests fund	(65,458)	(60,565)	--
Expenses, brush disposal	44,097	45,806	50,268
Licensee programs, Forest Service	21	200	200
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	45	100	100
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	52,598	53,624	41,274
Timber salvage sales	--	3,270	7,349
Tongass timber supply fund	139	38,032	45,217

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-9922-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	14,231	33,528	32,103
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	15,659	15,449	14,792
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	3,216	5,228	5,006
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	33,106	54,205	51,901
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	4,916	5,855	7,780
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ..	2,728	3,253	4,323
22.0	Transportation of things .....	3,339	3,977	5,285
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	60	71	94
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	2,095	2,495	3,315
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	179	213	283
25.0	Other services .....	18,068	17,084	22,701
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	3,176	3,783	5,027
31.0	Equipment .....	1,888	2,249	2,989
32.0	Lands and structures .....	43,683	41,682	55,387
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions ..	3	--	--
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	110	131	174
44.0	Refunds .....	2	2	3
99.0	Subtotal direct obligations .....	113,353	135,000	159,262
Reimbursable obligations:				
25.0	Other services .....	30	--	--
99.0	Subtotal reimbursable obligations ..	30	--	--
99.9	Total obligations .....	113,383	135,000	159,262



FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-9922-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	736	2,450	1,680
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	2,170	3,346	2,300
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	205	200	195
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average GS salary .....	\$15,704	\$16,200	\$16,800
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$19,051	\$20,000	\$20,800

FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS  
PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-9921-0-2-852		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
	1. Payment to Minnesota .....	712	711	711
	2. Payments to counties, National Grasslands .....	6,722	11,661	12,400
	3. Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico .....	161	121	121
	4. Payments to States, national forests fund .....	233,622	229,219	328,768
10.00	Total program costs, funded - obligations (object class 41.0) .....	241,217	241,712	342,000
Financing:				
60.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (permanent, indefinite, special fund)	241,217	241,712	342,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	241,217	241,712	342,000
90.00	Outlays .....	241,217	241,712	342,000

## TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

## PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-5204-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
	Timber salvage sales .....	8,722	--	--
Reimbursable program:				
	Timber salvage sales .....	1	--	--
Total program costs, funded .....		8,723	--	--
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		119	--	--
10.00	Total obligations .....	8,842	--	--
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	-14,238	-17,280	--
22.40	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	--	17,280	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year .....	17,280	--	--
60.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special funds) .....	11,884	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	8,841	--	--
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	1,363	764	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year <u>1/</u> .....	-764	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	9,440	764	--

1/ Includes \$14,117 which is unobligated not available.

Effective fiscal year 1982, Timber Salvage Sales transferred to Forest Service permanent appropriations.

## TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

## OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-5204-0-2-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions .....	3,019	--	--
11.3	Positions other than permanent .....	3,004	--	--
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	202	--	--
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	6,225	--	--
Personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian .....	693	--	--
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ..	127	--	--
22.0	Transportation of things .....	583	--	--
23.1	Standard level user charges .....	10	--	--
23.2	Rent, communications, and utilities ..	184	--	--
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	11	--	--
25.0	Other services .....	601	--	--
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	300	--	--
31.0	Equipment .....	77	--	--
32.0	Lands and structures .....	22	--	--
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities .....	9	--	--
99.0	Total obligations .....	8,842	--	--

Effective fiscal year 1982, Timber Salvage Sales transferred to Permanent Appropriations.

## TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

## PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-5204-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	155	--	--
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	287	--	--
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	10	--	--
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	--	--
Average GS grade .....	8.60	--	--
Average GS salary .....	\$19,477	--	--
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$9,549	--	--









TRUST FUNDS

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	1982 Appropriation <u>Enacted</u> <u>to Date</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>RPA</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) <u>from Base</u>
Cooperative Work						
Knudsen-Vandenburg						
(KV):						
Reforestation ....	\$ 67,131	67,200	84,600	67,696	81,000	+13,304
thousand acres ...	205	167	216	167	214	+47
FTE .....	1,737	2,050		2,050	1,871	-179
Timber Stand						
Improvement .....	\$ 19,322	23,600	28,300	23,790	24,900	+1,110
thousand acres ...	139	137	133	137	142	+5
FTE .....	536	723		723	662	-61
Other .....	\$ 6,329	9,100	12,000	9,100	10,610	+1,510
Program subtotal.	\$ 92,782	99,900	124,900	100,586	116,510	+15,924
Receipts subtotal.	\$125,083	115,000	124,900	116,600	116,600	0
FTE .....	2,273	2,773		2,773	2,533	-240
Cooperative Work-Other:						
program level ....	\$ 28,382	29,000	28,460	30,000	30,000	--
receipts .....	\$ 28,382	30,000	28,460	30,000	30,000	--
FTE .....	587	780		780	701	-79
Subtotal, Cooperative						
Work:						
program level ....	\$121,164	128,900	153,360	130,586	146,510	+15,924
receipts .....	\$153,465	145,000	153,360	146,600	146,600	--
FTE .....	2,860	3,553		3,553	3,234	-319
Gifts, Donations and						
Bequests for Forest						
and Rangeland Research:						
program level ....	\$ 90	86	--	90	90	--
receipts .....	\$ 90	--	--	--	--	--
FTE .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total:						
program level ....	\$121,254	128,986	153,360	130,676	146,600	+15,924
receipts .....	\$153,555	145,000	153,360	146,600	146,600	0
FTE .....	2,860	3,553	--	3,553	3,234	-319

Accomplishments

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Estimate</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
Reforestation K-V (acres) .....	205,000	166,500	214,000

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Reforestation-K-V .....	\$ 67,696	81,000	+13,304
FTE	2,050	1,871	-179

An increase of \$13,304,000 in the proposed budget level will be used to accomplish an additional 47,000 acres of reforestation. The increase is anticipated as a result of increased harvesting. This budget level will provide for the reforestation of 214,000 acres at an average cost of \$378 per acre. This compares to the \$327 per acre figure for 1981 and is higher than 1981 primarily because of the anticipated increases in contract prices for reforestation work which has been increasing at a rate of about 8 percent per year.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-3,844
Travel .....	-179
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+4,067
Land and structures .....	+1,355
Other contractual services .....	+10,778
Communication, utilities and other rents .....	+1,127
Total .....	+13,304

Timber Stand Improvement K-V

Objective: To improve timber growth and product quality on timber sale areas by thinning and release treatments of the residual stands.

Program description: The Knudsen-Vandenburg Law (K-V) as amended, provides that a portion of timber sale receipts may be used for timber stand improvement work. This work is financed from a trust fund.

	<u>Accomplishments</u>		
	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Estimate</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>
TSI K-V (acres) .....	139,000	137,000	142,000

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	23,790	24,900	+1,110
FTE	723	662	-61

An increase of \$1,110,000 in the K-V stand improvement budget level will be used to treat an additional 5,000 acres which will become available from increased harvesting. The budget level will provide for the improvement of 142,000 acres at an average cost of \$175 per acre. This compares with the average cost of \$139 per acre in 1981.

Object class information:

Salary .....	-1,535
Travel .....	-61
Supplies, materials and equipment .....	+805
Land and structures .....	+368
Other contractual services .....	+1,227
Communication, utilities and other rents .....	+306
Total .....	+1,110

Other K-V

Objective: To protect and improve all resource values on timber sale areas in conjunction with timber improvement activities.

Program description: The Knudsen-Vandenburg Law (K-V) as amended, provides that a portion of timber sale receipts may be used for protecting and improving the future productivity of the renewable resources of the forest land on such sale area including sale area improvements, maintenance and construction and wildlife habitat improvements.

Increase for 1983:

	<u>1983 Base</u>	<u>1983 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$	9,100	10,610	1,510

Timber sales sold since the Act was amended (1976) are now being harvested and collections for other resource work on timber sale areas have increased. Emphasis will be on stream channel restoration and enhancement for resident and anadromous fish and habitat improvement for game and non-game species in accordance with approved State Comprehensive Plans. Watershed improvements will be designed to maintain or improve soil productivity and water quality. An increase of \$1,510,000 in the proposed budget level will be used for these activities. Outputs are acres of wildlife and fish habitat improvement, miles of streamside improvement, and reduction in water degradation.

Object class information:

Supplies, materials and equipment.....	+255
Land and structures.....	+345
Other contractual services .....	+810
Communication, utilities and other rents .....	+100
Total .....	+1,510

Cooperative Work, Other

Objective: Deposits received from cooperators are used for research investigations and for protection and improvement of the National Forest System.

Program descriptions:

1. Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Trails and Other Improvements. Under the Acts of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498), March 3, 1925, April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572) and October 13, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 537), deposits for cooperative work are accepted from State and local government agencies, associations, Federal timber purchasers, users of roads, and others. These deposits are used for the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements. Deposits received for wildlife habitat improvement for States from their hunting and fishing fees are included in this activity.

2. Protection of National Forest and Adjacent non-Federal Lands. The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498), authorizes the acceptance of contributions for the protection of the National Forests and the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by Section 5 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572), authorizes the acceptance of deposits for the protection of non-Federal lands in or near the National Forests. The arrangement for the protection of private lands from fire helps both parties since there are millions of acres of non-Federal forest land intermingled with Federal ownership on the National Forests. The lands in non-Federal ownership are usually in small tracts. It would be uneconomical for the owner to set up a fire control organization for the protection of his land. The advantage to the Government is a cost savings since in many cases it would be necessary to suppress the fires on the non-Federal land anyway without reimbursement in order to protect the adjoining Federal land.



3. Scaling. Under provisions of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572 and of Section 210 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (16 U.S.C. 572a), acceptance of deposits from timber purchasers for scaling services is authorized. Such arrangements are established only when requested by the operator and when the operator pays the extra cost of such services, either in advance or through reimbursement under appropriate payment guarantees.

4. Research Investigations. The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498), and the Act of June 30, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643) cited as the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, authorizes the acceptance of deposits for forestry research. Deposits are received from State and other public agencies, and from industrial, association and other private agencies to finance research projects of mutual interest and benefit to both parties. The deposits may be made either in a single sum or on a continuing basis, and may either partially or wholly cover the cost of the research. The cooperative research projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely as to scope and duration.

5. Administration of non-Federal Lands. The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by Section 5 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572), authorizes the acceptance of deposits for the administration of non-Federal lands. These deposits are made by non-Federal owners having land intermingled with or adjacent to National Forests who wish these lands managed in accordance with good forest management practices. Their holdings are usually too small to warrant the employment of professional foresters to administer such tracts. The advantages to the Government include the avoidance of possible high fire hazard areas resulting from improper cutting practices, the elimination of the necessity of precisely marking the boundaries of the private land and additional private forest land handled under proper forest practices.

6. Reforestation (private lands). The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by Section 5 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572), authorizes the acceptance of deposits for reforestation of non-federal lands situated within or near a National Forest. This work is limited to areas of non-Federal land within a planting project on the National Forests or to areas in which certain civic and other public-spirited organizations have taken an interest.

In addition to the specific programs described above, Section 5c of the Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572) authorizes performance of various kinds of work by the Forest Service on a reimbursable basis: provided, that (1) it has been administratively determined to be advantageous to the Government and (2) necessary precautions have been taken to insure the recovery of all costs involved, including adequate payment bond or other acceptable surety and (3) when so provided by written agreement such amounts are reimbursed to any appropriation to the Forest Service available for similar types of work (42 CG 376). This reimbursement provision will be implemented in FY 1983.

No funding change is proposed.

Gifts, Donations, and Bequests  
for Forest and Rangeland Research

Appropriation Summary Statement

Gifts and Bequests are received for research as authorized by P.L. 95-307 (16 U.S.C. 1643b). Amounts received but not needed for current operations shall be invested in public debt securities. This appropriation language would make available to the Forest Service all such deposits to invest and reinvest in public debt securities.

Authority:

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978:  
(16 U.S.C. 1643)

Section 4 (b)

Acceptance of gifts and proceeds thereof not needed for current operations to be invested in public debt securities.

Such sums as appropriated by Congress shall remain available until expended.

Program description: Funds are used to present the annual Heritage Workshop which is designed to acquaint academic instructors with the latest technology relating to wood utilization and engineering. Balances not needed for current operations shall be invested in interest bearing securities.

No funding change is proposed.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-9973-0-7-302		1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
Construction and maintenance of roads and trails .....		16,998	22,855	17,304
Construction and maintenance of other improvements .....		762	1,025	776
Protection of national forest and adjacent private land .....		6,523	8,771	6,640
Sale area betterment and scaling .....		82,536	110,985	84,002
Research investigations .....		868	1,167	884
Administration .....		45	60	46
Reforestation .....		43	58	44
Gifts and donations .....		68	84	90
Total direct program .....		107,843	145,005	109,786
Reimbursable program .....		15	--	--
Total program costs, funded .....		107,858	145,005	109,786
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) .....		13,374	17,982	13,615
10.00	Total obligations .....	121,232	162,987	123,401
Financing:				
Offsetting collections from:				
11.00	Federal funds: Revenue .....	-36	--	--
14.00	Non-Federal sources .....	-15	--	--
Unobligated balance available, start of year:				
21.40	Treasury balance .....	-256,856	-289,172	-271,216
21.40	U.S. securities (par) .....	-265	-233	-202
Unobligated balance available, end of year:				
24.40	Treasury balance .....	289,172	271,216	294,380
24.40	U.S. securities (par) .....	233	202	237
60.00	Budget authority (appropriation) (permanent, indefinite) .....	153,465	145,000	146,600
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net .....	121,181	162,987	123,401
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	19,090	22,678	80,209
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-22,678	-80,209	-57,330
90.00	Outlays .....	117,593	105,456	146,280

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 12-9973-0-7-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions .....	23,521	24,102	26,000
11.3 Positions other than permanent .....	24,379	3,325	23,200
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	2,815	285	1,000
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	50,715	27,712	50,200
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian .....	5,159	3,241	1,754
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons ..	1,249	2,398	1,298
22.0 Transportation of things .....	4,594	8,819	4,772
23.1 Standard level user charges .....	216	415	225
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities ..	4,083	7,838	4,241
24.0 Printing and reproduction .....	172	330	179
25.0 Other services .....	34,734	73,341	30,685
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	11,336	21,763	11,777
31.0 Equipment .....	1,598	3,067	1,660
32.0 Lands and structures .....	6,717	12,895	6,978
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions ..	76	--	--
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities .....	83	305	165
44.0 Refunds .....	449	863	467
99.0 Subtotal direct obligations .....	121,181	162,987	123,401
Reimbursable obligations:			
25.0 Other services .....	51	--	--
99.0 Subtotal reimbursable obligations ..	51	--	--
99.9 Total obligations .....	121,232	162,987	123,401

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code: 12-9973-0-7-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of fulltime permanent positions .....	1,063	1,030	1,050
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment ....	2,290	1,355	2,000
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours .....	34	75	60
Average ES salary .....	\$50,112	\$58,000	\$58,000
Average GS grade .....	9.70	9.70	9.70
Average GS salary .....	\$22,100	\$23,400	\$24,600
Average salary of ungraded positions .	\$16,910	\$17,700	\$18,600









## HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Objective: To provide human and natural resource benefits through administering and hosting programs in work, training and education for the unemployed, the underemployed, the elderly, the young and others with special needs.

Program description: The Forest Service participates in cooperative employment programs such as those authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-203) as amended, the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-378) as amended, the Older Americans Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-73) as amended, and programs for improvement of living conditions in communities and rural areas through technical forestry assistance. Over 50,000 people are expected to participate in the Forest Service administered employment and volunteer programs during fiscal year 1983. Table 1a displays a summary of Forest Service involvement in Human Resource Programs in 1981. Tables 1b and 1c show estimates for 1982 and 1983.

### Job Corps

Under Title IV-B of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) agreement with the Department of Labor, the Forest Service operates 18 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers providing basic education and job training to disadvantaged youth. About 8,000 young men and women participated in fiscal year 1981. Fiscal year 1983 participation is expected to be at the same level. During fiscal year 1981 88 percent of Job Corps graduates were placed in jobs, the military, or in school. In addition to acquiring job skills, Job Corps participants accomplished work valued at \$15.4 million in fiscal year 1981.

### Young Adult Conservation Corps

Under Title VIII of CETA, the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) provides jobs for unemployed and out-of-school young people between the ages of 16 and 23. The YACC is administered jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior through an agreement with the Department of Labor. YACC funds are available to States to support programs on non-Federal public lands. The authorization for the YACC expires September 30, 1982. Due to the administration's efforts to curtail inflation and reduce Federal spending, no funding is planned for this program. During fiscal year 1981, 18,617 young people worked on Forest Service conservation projects accomplishing 5,398 person-years of work. For each dollar invested, approximately \$1.20 was returned in the form of conservation work. During fiscal year 1981, the value of the work performed by enrollees in Forest Service programs was approximately \$72 million.

### Youth Conservation Corps

The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service administer the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program. YCC accomplishes conservation work on Federal land administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior and other Federal

agencies. The YCC also operates on non-Federal public lands through grants to States. It provides jobs and environmental education through field experiences to young people, 15 to 18 years of age. During the summer of 1981, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior employed approximately 3,600 enrollees in a reduced level of operation. The Forest Service will operate a \$1 to \$3 million YCC Program on Federal lands in 1982. Funding will be provided by benefiting Forest Service programs. No funding is proposed for YCC in fiscal year 1983.

#### **Senior Community Service Employment Program**

The Forest Service cooperates with the Department of Labor to sponsor the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). The SCSEP provides supplemental income, work experience and skills training to economically disadvantaged seniors aged 55 and older. During July 1, 1983, to June 30, 1984, 4,600 people will be employed in SCSEP. These workers are expected to accomplish almost 2,400 person years of conservation work valued at \$24.7 million. For each dollar invested in SCSEP, \$1.50 worth of conservation work will be carried out. From July 1, 1981, to June 30, 1982, about 2,250 person years of conservation work valued at more than \$23.6 million will be carried out by 4,500 SCSEP workers.

#### **Volunteers in the National Forests**

The Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972 as amended, provides for assistance in the protection and development of natural resources at nominal costs. In fiscal year 1983, 36,000 volunteers are expected to contribute \$16 million worth of conservation work. This compares with over \$8.2 million worth of work contributed by 16,399 volunteers in fiscal year 1981.

#### **Hosted Programs**

The Forest Service also serves as a host agency by providing work opportunities for programs administered by State and local governments. In fiscal year 1983 about 790 person years of work valued at \$7.6 million are expected from 3,200 people participating in hosting arrangements. Fiscal year 1981 accomplishment was 1,030 person years of work worth \$10.5 million carried out by 4,724 participants.

Table 1a

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS  
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1981

Program	Program Funding (Million dollars)	Value of Work Accom- plished (Million dollars)	Numbers of Persons Served	Women	Percent Minority	Person- Years Accom- plished	Dollar Invest- ment Return
Youth Conser- vation Corps 1/	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.0	2,034	46	24	300	1.00
Young Adult Con- servation Corps 1/	60.0 2/	72.0	18,617	35	30	5,398	1.20
Job Corps	46.5	15.4	8,000	4	59	3,922	--
Senior Community Service Employment Program	16.2	23.6	4,500	33	20	2,250	1.45
Volunteers in the National Forests	Unfunded	8.2	16,399	33	13	756	--
Hosted Programs	Unfunded	10.5	4,724	37	20	1,030	
TOTAL	\$126.7	\$133.7	54,274	--	--	13,656	

1/ Figures reflect only the Forest Service portion of the programs. An additional \$81.5 million is in the Department of the Interior and State Grant programs for YACC and \$22 million for YCC.

2/ Includes approximately \$5.9 million carryin from fiscal year 1980 and \$4.8 million deferral.

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS  
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1982

Table 1b

Program	Program Funding (Million dollars)	Value of Work Accom- plished (Million dollars)	Numbers of Persons Served	Women	Percent Minority	Person- Years Accom- plished	Dollar Invest- ment Return
Youth Conser- vation Corps <u>1/</u>	2.0	2.2	1,000	45	20	150	1.10
Young Adult Con- servation Corps <u>2/</u>	20.1	25.2	7,500	34	30	2,192	1.20
Job Corps	48.1	15.9	8,000	3	65	3,866	--
Senior Community Service Employment Program	16.2	23.9	4,550	33	22	2,300	1.47
Volunteers in the National Forests	Unfunded	14.0	30,000	35	15	1,500	--
Hosted Programs	<u>Unfunded</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>775</u>	--
TOTAL	86.4	88.7	54,050	--	--	10,783	--

1/ The Forest Service will operate a \$1 to \$3 million YCC program on Federal lands in FY 1982. Funding and accomplishment estimates are based on a \$2 million program level.

2/ Figures reflect only the Forest Service portion of the program. An additional \$37.3 million is in the Department of the Interior and State Grant programs for YACC.



Table 1c

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS  
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1983

Program	Program Funding (Million dollars)	Value of Work Accom- plished (Million dollars)	Numbers of Persons Served	Women	Percent Minority	Person- Years Accom- plished	Dollar Invest- ment Return
Youth Conser- vation Corps <u>1/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Young Adult Con- servation Corps <u>2/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Job Corps	\$49.0	\$16.2	8,000	6	70	3,866	--
Senior Community Service Employment Program	16.5	24.7	4,600	35	25	2,375	1.50
Volunteers in the National Forests	Unfunded	16.0	36,000	40	20	1,800	--
Hosted Programs	<u>Unfunded</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>3,200</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>790</u>	--
TOTAL	\$67.5	66.7	52,800	--	--	8,981	--

1/ A YCC program is not proposed for 1983.

2/ A YACC program is not proposed for 1983.

Work Accomplishment by Human Resource Programs  
for Selected Activities

Table 2a

Activities and Unit of Measure	1981 Actual				
	YACC	YCC	SCSEP	Other	Total
Recreation Construction and Rehabilitation (PAOT)	19,437	807	598	302	21,144
Recreation Management (PAOT days)	8,439,772	282,820	6,602,758	1,265,614	16,590,964
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement (Acres equiv.)	138,880	1,897	9,714	17,111	167,602
Range Management (Acres)	174,778	11,248	12,058	14,126	212,210
Reforestation (Acres)	21,878	301	1,336	2,155	25,670
Timber Stand Improvement (Acres)	19,691	1,047	718	559	22,015
Water and Soil Resource Improvement (Acres)	1,791	57	139	167	2,154
Property Boundary Location (Miles)	285	5	17	17	324
Trail Construction and Re- construction (Miles)	335	44	13	22	414
Fuel Treatment Management (Acres)	19,455	65	1,309	1,746	22,575

Work Accomplishment by Human Resource Programs  
for Selected Activities

Table 2b

Activities and Unit of Measure	1982 Estimate				
	<u>1/</u> YACC	<u>2/</u> YCC	SCSEP	Other	Total
Recreation Construction and Rehabilitation (PAOT)	10,500	40	600	375	11,515
Recreation Management (PAOT days)	4,500,000	140,000	6,600,000	1,500,000	12,740,000
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement (Acres equiv.)	75,000	900	9,700	20,000	105,600
Range Management (Acres)	95,000	5,600	12,000	17,000	129,600
Reforestation (Acres)	12,000	150	1,340	2,500	15,990
Timber Stand Improvement (Acres)	10,000	500	720	700	11,920
Water and Soil Resource Improvement (Acres)	950	30	140	200	1,320
Property Boundary Location (Miles)	150	3	20	20	193
Trail Construction and Reconstruction (Miles)	180	20	13	25	238
Fuel Treatment Management (Acres)	10,000	35	1,200	2,000	13,235

1/ Based on a \$20,150,000 YACC program for Forest Service.

2/ The Forest Service will operate a \$1 to \$3 million YCC program on Federal lands in FY 1982. Accomplishment estimates are based on a \$2 million program level.

Work Accomplishment by Human Resource Programs  
for Selected Activities

Table 2c

1983 Estimate

Activities and Unit of Measure	YACC <sup>1/</sup>	YCC <sup>2/</sup>	SCSEP	Other	Total
Recreation Construction and Rehabilitation (PAOT)	--	--	625	471	1,096
Recreation Management (PAOT days)	--	--	6,900,000	1,900,000	8,800,000
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement (Acres equiv)	--	--	1,000	26,000	27,000
Range Management (Acres)	--	--	12,500	22,000	34,500
Reforestation (Acres)	--	--	14,000	3,400	17,400
Timber Stand Improvement (Acres)	--	--	750	870	1,620
Water and Soil Resource Improvement (Acres)	--	--	145	260	405
Property Boundary Location (Miles)	--	--	18	26	44
Trail Construction and Re- construction (Miles)	--	--	14	34	48
Fuel Treatment Management (Acres)	--	--	1,250	2,700	3,950

<sup>1/</sup> A YACC program is not proposed for 1983.

<sup>2/</sup> A YCC program is not proposed for 1983.





YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

	Identification code: 12-1125-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
	Financing:			
21.40	Offsetting collections from:			
	Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	253	--	--
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing .....	-253	--	--
39.00	Budget authority .....	--	--	--
	Relation of obligations to outlays:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	9,559	461	--
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	-461	--	--
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts .....	-624	--	--
90.00	Outlays .....	8,474	461	--



## JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

Proposed change in language:

### STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with, and providing technical and financial assistance to States, Territories, possessions, and others; and for forest [insect and disease] pest management activities, \$47,520,000 of which \$44,520,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1984, to carry out activities authorized in Public Law 95-313: Provided, that a grant of \$3,000,000 shall be made to the State of Minnesota for the purpose authorized by section 6 of Public Law 95-495.

This change is proposed to make appropriation language consistent with the title of the budget line item. "Forest insect and disease management" was changed to "forest pest management" in 1982 to more accurately reflect the objectives and activities of this program.

Proposed change in language:

### NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

- For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for forest fire protection and emergency rehabilitation, including administrative expenses associated with the management of funds provided under the heads "Forest Research",
1. "State and Private Forestry", "National Forest System", and "Construction [and Land Acquisition]", [and up to \$3,000,000 but not less than \$1,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by Youth
  2. Conservation Corps as if authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended by Public Law 93-48] \$1,036,569,000 of which \$174,700,000 for reforestation, timber stand improvement, cooperative law enforcement, and maintenance of forest development roads and trails shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1984.

The first change is proposed to bring this language into agreement with the new title name for this appropriation. See next page for additional justification.

The second change removes the reference for the Youth Conservation Corps program. A Youth Conservation Corps program is not proposed for 1983.

Proposed change in language:

1. CONSTRUCTION [AND LAND ACQUISITION]

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for construction [and land acquisition] \$297,505,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$21,066,000 is for construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities; and \$276,439,000 is for construction of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service:

2. Provided, [That \$78,700,000 funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C.
3. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury of the United States. Provided further, That \$1,485,000 shall be available for construction of the Bald Mountain Road in the Siskiyou National Forest:
4. Provided further, That section 10(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1608) is amended by deleting all of the sentence after the word "benefits":  
Provided further,] That no more than \$268,834,000 shall be obligated for the construction of forest roads by timber purchasers.

The first change is proposed to remove land acquisition from this appropriation. No funds were requested or appropriated for this relatively minor account for 1982 and no funds are requested for 1983. This change will establish an appropriation with only construction accounts. The removed land acquisition account (Weeks Act) will be displayed in the new Land Acquisition appropriation in the future.

The second change removes the requirement to reimburse the General Fund. A legislative proposal has been submitted that would repeal a paragraph of the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 843; 16 U.S.C. 501) that requires 10 percent of all moneys received from activities on the National Forest System during each fiscal year be available for construction and maintenance of roads and trails on National Forests in those States from which the receipts were derived.

These funds had to be estimated two years in advance of the fiscal year that they would be spent. It was impossible to predict these receipts with the degree of accuracy needed for budget purposes. Our road construction program was partially dependent on these funds and is adversely affected when estimates exceed actual receipts. Supplemental appropriations then become necessary to maintain the originally budgeted program level. The bulk of the National Forest System road construction program appears in the Forest Service budget under two other items: (1) an annual appropriation for forest road construction; and (2) a permanent appropriation for timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service. Prior to 1983 the The Ten Percent fund was merged with the forest road construction account.

To improve budget estimates for road construction it is proposed that the road construction program be financed entirely through the appropriation process, and the earmaking of National Forest System receipts for this purpose eliminated.

The third change removes project specific language covering the Bald Mountain Road project and does not affect current year appropriations.

The fourth change removes language which repealed permanent legislation and does not need to be repeated.

Proposed change in language:

[RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS]

1. RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

- For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement in accordance with section 401 (b) (1), of the Act of October 21, 1976, Public Law 94-579, as amended, 50 per centum of all moneys, received during the prior fiscal year, [and not less than \$1,000,000 of unexpended balances from prior fiscal year receipts,] as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National forest in the sixteen western States, to remain available until expended.

The first change represents an appropriation title change only. It is proposed for the following reasons:

1. The title, Rangeland Improvements, gives the impression that it is authorized by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908). This is not correct and is a source of confusion. The section of this Act that authorizes Range Improvement funding applies only to the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.
2. The proposed title, Range Betterment Fund, is consistent with language contained in the authorizing legislation, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended. Existing regulations also refer to this account as the Range Betterment Fund (36 CFR 222.10).
3. Confusion between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service will be reduced if these two accounts (BLM's Range Improvements and Forest Service's Rangeland Improvements) are clearly separated by titles that are consistent with their authorizing legislation.

The second change eliminates language that applied to 1981 funds carried into 1982. Carry over funds will be spent in 1982 and only a minor balance is expected to be carried into 1983.

Proposed change in language:

[TIMBER SALVAGE SALES]

[Funds previously appropriated under this head may be recovered from receipts deposited on the applicable National Forest. Such funds, when recovered, may be expended and recovered on any National Forest.]

This change is proposed to move the above language to the Administrative Provisions; Forest Service section of the Appropriation Act. The language is similar to other administrative provisions and this change would reduce the appropriation language section of the Act. Identical language would remain as an administrative provision and would be retained until no longer needed.

Proposed change in language:

LAND ACQUISITION

- For expenses to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460~~2~~-4thru 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory
1. authority applicable to the [United States] Forest Service, \$7,563,000 to be derived
  2. from the Land and Water Conservation, to remain available until expended. Provided,  
That the unexpended balance of funds appropriated to the Forest Service in Heritage  
Conservation and Recreation Service "Land and Water Conservation Fund" shall be  
merged with this appropriation.

The first change removes unnecessary language.

The second change is needed to merge prior year balances with the new Forest Service appropriation.

Proposed change in language:

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

[For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$90,000 to remain until expended to be derived from the fund established pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1643(b).]

All funds deposited into the special account pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1643(b) are hereby appropriated to remain available until expended, for use as authorized by law.

This change is proposed to make available all deposits and acceptance of gifts, bequests, and donations for research as authorized by Public Law 95-307. The current language places a definite limitation on amounts available to invest and re-invest in public debt securities through the Treasury. New deposits exceeding the \$90,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1982 would be not available for such investments until appropriated in 1984.

The estimates include proposed changes in Administrative Provisions as follows:

1. Delete the following provision:

None of the funds available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to change the boundaries of any region, to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for research, State and private forestry, and National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the U.S. Senate and the Committee on Agriculture in the U.S. House of Representatives.

This change removes language that restricts the flexibility needed to make changes to improve organization effectiveness and efficiency. The Forest Service will continue to consult with the Appropriations Committees, Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, and individual members of Congress concerned, prior to effecting any such change.

2. Amend the following provision:

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Forest System [limitation] appropriation for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction.

This change recognizes that the National Forest System is now an appropriation rather than an appropriation limitation.

3. Delete the following provision:

Funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), may be merged with and made a part of Construction and Land Acquisition and/or the National Forest System appropriations.

This change is proposed to accompany the legislative proposal that would repeal a paragraph of the Act of March 4, 1913 that requires 10 percent of funds be available in those States in which the receipts were derived. See the proposed language change for Construction for further information.

4. Delete the following provision:

The appropriation structure for the Forest Service may not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

This change recognizes that the Forest Service has no authority to change the appropriation structure. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations will continue to be consulted prior to submitting proposed changes.



5. Add the following provision:

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development and the Office of International Cooperation and Development in connection with forest and rangeland research and technical information and assistance in foreign countries.

This change allows the Forest Service to use its appropriations to provide research and technical assistance, through the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) in foreign countries with Forest Service-related programs.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3291) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in activities related to international agricultural research and extension and to "Assist the Agency for International Development with agricultural research and extension programs in developing countries;..."

The OICD fiscal year 1982 Agriculture and Related Agencies Act appropriation language specifically includes funds to carry out 7 U.S.C. 3291, "...including those authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3291),..."

Authority is delegated to OICD under 7 C.F.R. 2.64 to "coordinate Department programs in international scientific and technical cooperation." OICD funds are provided to finance this coordination function but are not available to carry out the projects that other agencies of the Department are engaged in.

Since the Secretary has delegated the coordination authority to OICD, and funds are specifically appropriated to OICD for this purpose, Forest Service funds to participate in the "carryout" function of the program are not available without express language in the appropriation act. The proposed administrative provision would provide the needed authority.

6. Add the following provision:

Funds previously appropriated for timber salvage sales may be recovered from receipts deposited on the applicable national forest. Such funds, when recovered, may be expended and recovered on any national forest.

This change results from removal of this language from a specific appropriation to the administrative provisions section.







## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for : (a) purchase of not to exceed [271] 223 passenger motor vehicles of which [6] 8 will be used primarily for law enforcement purposes and of which [250] 210 shall be for replacement only, acquisition of [92] 217 passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft, the purchase of not to exceed 4 for replacement only, and acquisition of [50] 49 aircraft from excess sources; (b) services pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); and (f) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, 558a note).

[None of the funds available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to change the boundaries of any region, to move or close any regional office for research, State and private forestry, and National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the United State Senate and the Committee on Agriculture in the United States House of Representatives.]

Any appropriation or funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Forest System [limitation] appropriation for emergency rehabilitation of burned over lands under its jurisdiction.

Appropriation and funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to comply with the requirements of 313(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1323 (a)).

[Funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) may be merged with and made a part of the Construction and Land Acquisition and/or the National Forest System appropriations.]

[The appropriation structure for the Forest Service may not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.]

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development and the Office of International Cooperation and Development in connection with forest and rangeland research and technical information and assistance in foreign countries.

Funds previously appropriated for timber salvage sales may be recovered from receipts deposited for use by the applicable national forest and credited to the Forest Service Permanent Appropriations to be expended for timber salvage sales from any national forest.

### Passenger - Carrying Vehicles

The Forest Service is essentially a field organization which operates in the remote sections of the country. Public transportation is not available in the majority of locations where transportation is required. There are over 225 million acres within the exterior boundaries of the National Forests and about 726 million acres of State and private forest land within area covered by cooperative forest programs.

The Forest Service fleet is made up of 16000+ pieces of equipment ranging from sedans and pickup trucks to bulldozers and motor graders. The Forest Service would operate a greater number of passenger carrying vehicles to serve the needs if it were not for the limitations placed on passenger carrying vehicles by law. The Forest Service utilizes Interagency Motor Pools or commercial rental services to the fullest practical extent when it is cost effective.

Passenger carrying vehicles are used by forest officers in the protection, utilization, management, and development of the National Forests and land utilization projects and in research and law enforcement activities.

#### Additions

It is proposed to purchase 13 additional passenger carrying vehicles to replace pickup trucks, sedan deliveries, and carryalls because the substitution of these vehicles will save the government approximately \$10,000 each year.

#### Replacements

The Forest Service proposes to replace 210 of the 1,144 passenger-carrying vehicles now in operation which meet the requirements of having gone more than 60,000 miles and/or are more than 6 years old.

The request for 8 replacement law enforcement vehicles is for use by the Forest Service criminal investigators. These GSA-obtained Type IV vehicles are necessary to:

1. Provide an adequate system for communications equipment necessary to assure responsiveness and employee safety.
2. Provide a multi-use vehicle which will safely and efficiently haul 600 or more pounds of investigative equipment and simultaneously transport Federal prisoners.
3. Provide security (as compared with a utility vehicle) for expensive investigative equipment such as night viewing devices.
4. Provide adequate separation between Federal prisoners and Federal officers, and provide a safe means of transportation for prisoners.

The Forest Service does not obtain high performance engines, but the remaining components of a Type IV vehicle (suspension and cooling system for weight, electrical system for communications equipment, size and configuration for multipurpose uses) exactly meet the needs of employees hired as criminal investigators. Ordering these components separately would be more costly than ordering the police special with small engine options.

Age Data

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
1975 and older .....	145
1976 .....	98
1977 .....	146
1978 .....	146
1979 .....	28
1980 .....	302
1981 .....	<u>250</u>
Total .....	1,115

Mileage Data

<u>Miles</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
60,000 and over .....	220
50,000 to 59,999 .....	121
40,000 to 49,999 .....	90
30,000 to 39,999 .....	57
20,000 to 29,999 .....	81
10,000 to 19,999 .....	237
0 to 9,999 .....	<u>309</u>
Total .....	1,115

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles and Aircraft

All aircraft and passenger-carrying vehicles acquired for loan to State forestry organizations are from excess sources and do not require funds for purchase. Aircraft and passenger-carrying vehicles are replaced from other agencies as they are available.

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles

Fiscal year 1983 passenger-carrying vehicles replacement and acquisition estimates are 240 vehicles.

The current fleet composition on loan to fifty States and territories is 214.

### Aircraft

Fiscal year 1983 aircraft replacement and acquisition estimates for loan to the fifty states and territories are:

- 9 single-engine reconnaissance aircraft
- 13 twin-engine reconnaissance aircraft
- 27 helicopters

The current fleet composition on loan to the fifty States and territories is as follows:

- 77 single-engine reconnaissance aircraft
- 15 twin-engine reconnaissance and cargo aircraft
- 47 helicopters







FOREST SERVICE  
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID  
FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE FOREST SERVICE

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	<u>1981</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Estimate</u>
ES-6 .....	7	7	7
ES-5 .....	7	7	7
ES-4 .....	25	25	25
ES-3 .....	2	2	2
ES-2 .....	7	7	7
ES-1 .....	8	8	8
Subtotal .....	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>
GS-17 .....	2	2	2
GS-16 .....	5	4	4
GS/GM-15 .....	219	219	242
GS/GM-14 .....	682	686	759
GS/GM-13 .....	1,816	1,611	1,446
GS-12 .....	3,016	2,966	2,791
GS-11 .....	5,106	5,107	5,116
GS-10 .....	135	146	162
GS-9 .....	5,186	5,375	5,412
GS-8 .....	428	442	489
GS-7 .....	4,075	4,223	4,292
GS-6 .....	1,722	1,701	1,502
GS-5 .....	3,078	3,152	3,152
GS-4 .....	1,747	1,842	1,771
GS-3 .....	705	879	975
GS-2 .....	100	103	114
GS-1 .....	29	23	26
Subtotal .....	<u>28,051</u>	<u>28,481</u>	<u>28,255</u>
Grades established by Acts of 6/20/58 and 9/23/59 .....	624	627	625
Ungraded (wage grade) .....	1,087	1,089	1,039
Total permanent positions.	<u>29,818</u>	<u>30,253</u>	<u>29,975</u>
Unfilled positions, end of year .....	-7,868	-1,556	-1,500
Total permanent employment, end of year .....	21,950	28,697	28,475

# BASE CALCULATION

	<u>1982</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>Pay Act</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>Increased</u> <u>GSA Space</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Base</u>
	(dollars in thousands)			
Forest Research .....\$	110,392	2,920	335	113,647
State and Private Forestry .....\$	63,662	633	50	64,345
National Forest System .....\$	966,791	37,071	1,860	1,005,722
Construction .....\$	254,497	7,660	130	262,287 <u>1/</u>
Land Acquisition .....\$	26,262	120	--	26,382
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts .....\$	724	--	--	724
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges ....\$	314	--	--	314
Range Betterment Fund .....\$	6,580	140	--	6,720
Permanent Appropriations .....\$	376,285	2,467	10	378,762
Trust Funds .....\$	145,000	1,570	30	146,600
TOTAL .....\$	1,950,507	52,581	2,415	2,005,503

1/ The 1983 proposal for the Construction appropriation is justified in the text from a base that excludes new projects.

### Consulting Services

Consulting services are services of an advisory nature. These services are normally provided by persons or organizations who have knowledge and special abilities not generally available within the agency.

The fiscal year 1983 estimate of consulting services is \$668,000. This is a reduction of \$214,000 from the \$882,000 established for 1981 in the General Provisions of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act and continued for 1982.

The estimate for 1983 is distributed to these categories as follows:

Personnel appointments .....	\$ 25,000
Contractual services .....	443,000
Advisory committee expenses .....	<u>200,000</u>
Total .....	\$668,000

#### Appropriation Account

#### Description

##### Research

Consultants will be used to gather scientific data, environmental assessments, and other special studies when existing staffing cannot meet the needs.

Personnel appointments of retired scientists whose expertise is not currently available are utilized to accomplish needed research objectives.

##### National Forest System

Consulting services will be utilized in those instances where the necessary expertise is unavailable.

Established advisory committees are used strictly in an advisory capacity. Programs involved are categorized specifically to grazing, trails and general forest land management.

##### Tongass Timber Supply Fund

Consultants utilized to acquire data needed to meet mandate of Alaska Lands Legislation.

**Delinquencies, Uncollectables and Outstanding Debts**  
**(As of September 30 of Selected Years)**  
(Million Dollars)

